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AXIS CONTINUES N. AFRICAN VICTORIES AS BARDIA, BIR EL GOBI, ALSO OCCUPIED; MAJOR FORTS AT SEBASTOPOL SEIZED

ANTI-BRITISH ACTION SPREADS OVER INDIA; CLASH IN RAJPUTANA

Battle Reported at Jaisalmer Between Natives and Government Troops

BANGKOK MEETING TO END

Various Secret Conferences Held—India Must Unite, Says Ex-Consul Yonezawa

Anti-British riots raging in west India are now spreading from the Sind Province into Rajputana Province, where a battle between the natives and the British forces is being fought near Jaisalmer, 120 kilometers east of the Sind border, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon, according to Domei.

Conference to Close

Domei

BANGKOK, June 21.—Marking the end of eight days discussion, the closing ceremony of the Indian Independence League convention will be held here at 9 a.m. Tuesday morning.

Members of the League held their general meeting at the Oriental Hotel at 10 a.m. today and continued their discussions until 5:30 p.m.

Various representatives of the Independence League today held heated discussions for the realization of their independence, and it was decided to hold the last general meeting tomorrow.

Since the opening of the convention, on June 15, the Indian Independence League members have been holding a series of secret conferences to formulate concrete measures for their independence.

Disobedience Move Set

The Indian National Congress Party reportedly has decided to launch a big disobedience movement against British in case the British authorities fail to accept the Indian demand for immediate withdrawal of Britishers from India, according to a Nichi Nichi Stockholm dispatch quoting New Delhi reports, says Domei.

Indians Must Unite

For the acquisition of Indian independence, Mohammedans and Hindus should shake hands, stated Kikuji Yonezawa, an ex-Japanese consul in Calcutta, in an interview with the Yomiuri on Sunday, in commenting upon the Hure tribe's riot in Sind which is reported to have broken out as a result of foodstuff shortage.

"In view of the fact that India is an agricultural country," the former consul said, "it may sound strange that the foodstuff shortage should be responsible for the riot.

"However, if you scrutinize the British policy toward the Indians you will understand easily why they must suffer from dearth in foodstuff. Formerly the Indian farmers who occupy seventy per cent of the whole population of 250,000,000 were able to make an easy living on their soil.

"With the establishment of the British East Indies Company which adopted the big owner system, they were deprived of their land and were forced to work on the tenant system. Through this system the Indian farmers were deprived of seventy-five per cent of their agricultural products.

"Moreover, they could not use cowdung for fertilizer on their land, for the cowdung is dried and used as fuel, because of their poverty.

"India is not without food, but these are not owned by Indians but by Britain. This is the reason the riot started by the Hure tribe under the guidance of Pagaro is spreading over the whole of India. Both Mohommedans and Hindus are forced by hunger to rise against Britain.

"To be relieved of hunger, Mohammedans and Hindus must unite with each other to oppose their common foe and acquire independence. So long as they oppose each other because of their religious difference, what lies before them is self-destruction.

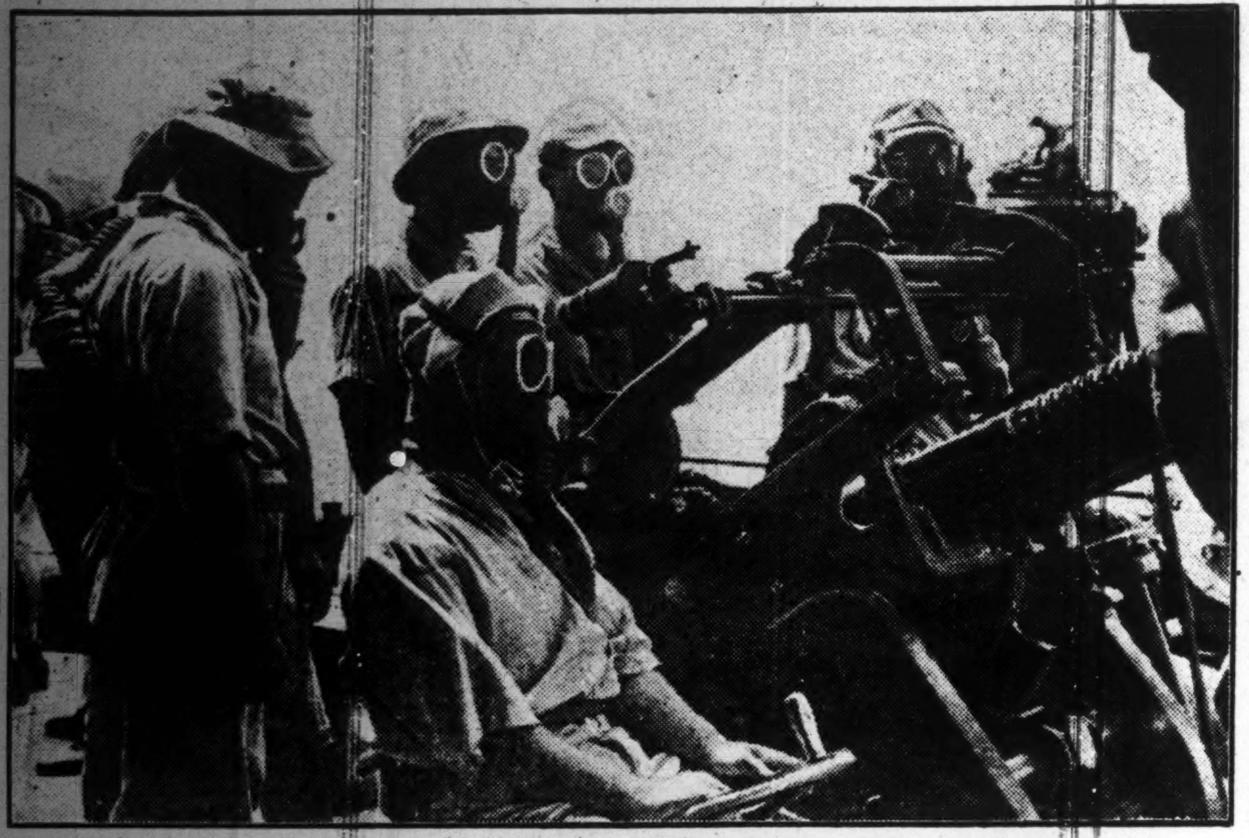
"The Indian leaders of the both sects must not repeat their past folly, and recent indications are that both sects are progressing for the union of Hindus and Mohammedans to acquire the Indian independence."

Cripps Makes Speech

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal and Ambassador to Moscow at the time of the outbreak of the German-Russian War, stressed the significance of Anglo-Russian cooperation, in referring to the "second front" in Europe, in his War anniversary speech today, says a Reuter's dispatch from London.

All Set for Destructive Action



Gas-masked and alert, a machinegun crew aboard a Japanese warship mans its post in readiness to deal a crushing blow on the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry. Photo by Cameraman Nakano of the Navy Information Corps)

STRONG ASIA URGED BY PRESIDENT WANG

Only Way to Achieve Peace and Determines to Consolidate Own Government

Domei

CANTON, June 21.—"We insist on the establishment of an East Asia for the Asiatic races by realization of which the aim of wholesale peace can be completely achieved, and for this purpose we, while pointing out the defect of Chungking resistance, are determined to make every effort for consolidating the foundation of the National Government of China," declared President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, in his press interview with Japanese correspondents on June 18.

Questioned about the impression on his visit to Canton, President Wang stated that through his inspection tour of Canton, he has felt the spirit of sharing joys and sorrows among all young generation, and this was a matter for his great joy.

Thanking Japan for its support to the Provincial Government of Kwangtung in spite of the War of Greater East Asia, he declared that the provincial Government should cooperate with Japan in the execution of the current war.

Pointing out the fact that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the sentiment of the officers and men in general as well as of the general public excluding Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the leaders of the Communist Party has inclined toward peace, President Wang asserted that it is undeniable that the people under the Chungking regime are forced to awaken to the situation.

Also stressing the absurdity of the Chungking propaganda since the loss of the Burma route, he declared that it is beyond doubt that Japan is superior to the Anglo-American Powers both materially and spiritually.

HASHIDA ATTENDS MEETING

Makes Instructive Address During Shinano Educational Confab

Domei

NAGANO, June 21.—Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, who has been inspecting the educational conditions in Nagano Prefecture, this morning attended a general meeting of the Shinano educational conference, and made an instructive address to the attendants.

The Education Minister left here at 1:45 p.m. today for Tokyo.

63 Russian Survivors Of Sunken Angarstroy In Dairen From China

Domei

DAIREN, June 21.—Sixty three members of the crew of the 4,761 ton Soviet ship, Angarstroy, which was torpedoed and sunk by an American submarine in the western Pacific, arrived here this afternoon from Shanghai, together with 10 Soviet commercial attaches to Chungking and 30 Russian seamen from Hongkong, in a group of 127, and left for Harbin by the 9:30 train tonight. They will go back to Russia by way of Manchuli.

14 More U.S. Bombers Fly Over Turkish Land; A.A. Guns Start Action

Disregarding Turkey's neutrality, about 14 United States bombers on June 19 again appeared over Turkish territory and disappeared in the direction of the Black Sea, according to a Nichi Nichi Berlin dispatch quoting Ankara reports received here today, states Domei. The Turkish anti-aircraft guns reportedly opened fire against the intruding planes. The report further added that the Ankara authorities have not yet published any communique regarding the appearance of the American aircraft.

ALL THAILAND ANXIOUSLY WAITS ARRIVAL OF MISSION

Envoy Hirota and Other Members to Be Accorded Treatment of National Guests

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—Bangkok is filled with excitement upon hearing the formation of the reciprocal felicitation mission to Thailand.

The Thai people are especially happy to have Koki Hirota and Yasukichi Yatabe in the mission for both are very familiar to them as ex-Premier of Japan and ex-Minister to Thailand, respectively.

In parallel with the recent close relationship of the two countries soon after the signing of the offensive and defensive alliance, this visit of the mission will doubly tighten the friendship between them.

On the day of their arrival at Bangkok, Premier Luang Pibul Songgram, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, members of the Cabinet, officers of the Army, Navy, and Air Forces, and many other dignitaries will see the mission at the railway station while boys and girls of various schools will welcome the guests on their way from the station to the hotel. The mission will be entertained as national guests during their stay there.

Their program in Thailand will shortly be announced.

VAST DEVELOPMENT SEEN PROGRESSING IN N. CHINA

Domei

FUKUOKA, June 21.—Maintenance of peace and order and general all-round development in North China are progressing smoothly declared Major-General Kiyonori Shiozawa, Director of the North China Liaison Bureau of the China Affairs Board, who arrived at the Fukuoka airport at 2:30 p.m. today from Shanghai on his way to Tokyo.

Progress in the general rehabilitation work and the development of the industrial and underground resources throughout North China have been satisfactory beyond previous expectations, he stated to the press at the airport before continuing his flight to Tokyo.

The soil and climate in North China being excellent for the cultivation of cotton, Major-General Shiozawa said that, after 10 years of exhaustive research work by the Japanese experts, a high-grade product, the future possibilities of which are considerable, is now being produced in large quantities.

He concluded that the people of North China are now displaying unreserved confidence in the National Government at Nanking and are offering active cooperation in the further growth of the government.

CHUNGKING MISLED BY ALLIED NATIONS

Deceptive Propaganda of Regime Refuted by Masaomi Yoshitomi

Domei

NANKING, June 20.—Refuting the deceptive propaganda aired by Chungking in connection with Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the United States, Masaomi Yoshitomi, Chief of the Information Department of the Japanese Embassy here, stated this afternoon that Chungking has been completely betrayed.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill went to the United States only when the crisis of Britain and the United States became intense. This time, Premier Churchill, consternated by the German large-scale offensive against the Soviet Union and Japan's new operations against Madagascar and the Aleutian areas, has been compelled to go to the United States to devise countermeasures.

"Taking the trip to the United States which Prime Minister Churchill made under the pressure of necessity, Chungking is airing demonstrative propaganda in excitement. Chungking was neglected without being previously consulted when the American-Soviet and the British-Soviet Pacts were concluded. Chungking, is therefore, making frantic efforts to thrust itself in Anglo-American company, though rather late.

"Interviewed by foreign correspondents, Foreign Vice-Minister Fu Kuai-chang of Chungking stated on June 16 that Japan is now able to endure a protracted war and that it is necessary for allied nations to keep vigilant watch over Japan's move. It is clear that the application of the British-Soviet and the American-Soviet Pacts are confined to Europe and have no relationship with East Asia. The Chungking side has been completely betrayed."

Supply Route a Farce

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN BURMA, June 21.—In order to replace the Burma route which has been smashed by the Japanese Forces, the Chungking Government, under special arrangement with the United States, opened a new air supply route, according to information reaching here today.

Transport machines of Douglas V model are being employed for the service, the report said adding that despite the propaganda the new air route with Kunming as its terminal is believed worthless for any practical purposes.

SATO CALLS ON MOLOTOV

Japanese Ambassador to Stay in Moscow for Time Being

Japanese Ambassador Naotake Sato, to the Soviet Union, who arrived in Moscow on Friday, called on Viacheslav M. Molotov, Foreign Commissar, at the Kremlin on Saturday, the Asahi reported from Kuibishev today, states Domei.

Ambassador Sato will remain in Moscow for the time being, the dispatch added.

Lenin Fort Occupied as Soviet Counter-Attacks Fail

RUMANIANS AT FORE

D.N.B.

FUEHRER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 21.—In the northern part of the fortress of Sebastopol the Lenin fortification was captured on Saturday. All forts in north Sebastopol with the exception of a coastal fort are now in German hands. Among these are the Stalin, Maxim Gorki, and Bastion Molotoff, as well as numerous old forts and several artillery strongholds.

The coastal fort which is still being stubbornly defended by the enemy has been entered by German troops, who, in heavy hand-to-hand fighting, are now taking the last pillboxes. In the southern sector, German and Rumanian troops repulsed several attacks by the enemy and launched successful counter-attacks.

The Luftwaffe, yesterday, supported with strong formations the fighting for the fortress, bombing supply depots in the town as well as enemy vessels in the harbor.

Rumanians Play Big Role

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 21.—The German Supreme Command announced that on the southern sector of the encirclement front of Sebastopol, the Rumanian troops, employed in strategically important points, specially distinguished themselves. Led by General Baldescu they contributed decisively to the capture of strong Soviet fortifications. Besides purely military work, the physical demands on the Rumanian mountain troops must be mentioned. Well trained in Bessarabia, the Ukraine, Kharkov and on the Crimea, these crack troops have overcome all fatigue and hardships and have captured in the course of their victorious advance even the steepest mountain forts. Formations of the Luftwaffe effectively supported the Rumanian troops.

Big Drive Made

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—Stressing the crisis of Sebastopol, the British Broadcasting Corporation announced today that the situation at Sebastopol is, as admitted by a Moscow report, extremely tense as the German forces are directing main weight of their onslaught against the northern sector and are hurling into battle divisions and heavy tanks, adding that grim hand-to-hand fighting is going on at several points.

Quoting a report of a Soviet field correspondent, the British radio announced that thousands of planes are coming over Sebastopol day and night and dropping tons of explosives that shake the earth.

Near Center of City

German forces have reached the main route leading to the center of Sebastopol, the Nichi Nichi reported from Stockholm today, quoting yesterday's Moscow radio and a London dispatch, according to Domei.

Soviet Counter Attacking

On the eve of the first anniversary of the German-Soviet war, the Soviet Army has launched desperate counter-attacks throughout the central zone of the German-Soviet front yesterday, according to a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai quoting a Tass message, reports Domei.

HELFRICH IS IN CEYLON

Former Commander of D.E.I. Navy Fled When Java Fell

Vice-Admiral Wm. C. Helfrich, Commander of the now non-existent Dutch East India Navy who suddenly disappeared immediately after assuming command of the anti-Axis combined fleet is reported to be in Ceylon, according to information from Colombo, says a Nichi Nichi Batavia dispatch, states Domei.

The Admiral fled to Colombo by air as soon as Java fell into the hands of the Japanese Army, the paper said.

Evatt Back in Sydney

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Herbert V. Evatt, Australian External Affairs Minister, returned to Sydney today by air after a visit to Britain and the United States, according to a Sydney dispatch received here today.

Crafty Churchill in U.S. to Avoid Attacks By Commons for British Defeat in N. Africa

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—Premier Winston Churchill's visit to Washington is for no other object than to divert the attention of the allied nations and particularly of the British, American and Soviet peoples, from the serious British defeat in North Africa and the loss of the British control of the Mediterranean. It is, therefore, of much interest to know how the British public is reacting to the Premier's visit and expecting of the conference at Washington.

Meanwhile, Cyril Falls, BBC commentator, broadcast his views on this question on June 20, and said that nothing could be expected of the conference as Premier Churchill went to Washington to escape from being questioned at the House of Commons on the British defeat at North Africa, which is a great blow to the British public.

"Concerning the object of Premier Churchill's visit to Washington, various wild rumors are circulated but nothing is known definitely," stated the commentator. "But now the British defeat in the Libyan front has become evident and to make matters worse, the crisis in Egypt has become an urgent problem. On the other hand, the loss of allied ships is greater than their shipbuilding capacity and the shortage of bottoms is a serious problem.

"Just at such a moment, Premier Churchill went to the United States to confer with President Roosevelt, and without anybody telling us, it is hinted what is to be discussed by the two leaders.

Defeat Worries Britain

"Furthermore to the British public, the recent serious defeat in North Africa is particularly a matter of great concern as the prevailing world situation is entirely unfavorable to the Allies. Therefore, there are even some people who entertain a view that the Premier has gone to Washington to avoid questioning at the House of Commons on the cause of our serious defeat in North Africa.

"Nobody knows what benefit will be derived at the Churchill-Roosevelt conference. The attitude of the British people toward the conference at Washington is surprisingly cold, and there is no sign of any excitement.

"It is inevitable that the British public will question Mr. Churchill on his responsibility for the defeat in North Africa, and particularly as the Government has been repeatedly assuring the people of the superior position of the British forces in the North African front, their quizzing would probably be very severe.

"Then, the public is already aware of the shortage of bottoms that lies behind the defeat in Libya, and thus they are beginning to entertain serious doubt as to the solution of the shipping problem.

"The Government has not announced the loss of British ships for some time, but this attitude is worrying the public and there are now circulated various wild rumors which are causing further unrest among the people.

"Although, the Government might try to conceal the sinking of allied ships, it has already become a public secret that the loss of British and American ships is already far exceeding their shipbuilding capacity.

"The British public is calmly waiting to see what result Premier Churchill will bring home from Washington, but in their attitude is seen uncanny coldness which was not displayed at the time of the past two conferences."

BRAZIL'S SHIPS PUT UNDER CONTROL BY U.S., BRITAIN

Reflects Lack of Vessels Among Allies—Argentine Neutrality Reaffirmed

Reflecting the serious shortage of ships among the Allied Nations arising from the relentless submarine warfare by the Axis Powers, all vessels in Brazil have now been placed under the strict control of the United States and Britain, according to a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai quoting an Associated Press message from Rio de Janeiro, states Domei.

Sailing schedules, loadings and all other shipping instructions for Brazilian ships are issued and supervised by the British and the American Embassies at Rio de Janeiro, the report said adding that, evidently the entire fleet of the Brazilian merchant marine has now been transfererd to the Anglo-American western Atlantic mercantile fleet.

Reaffirms Neutrality

Reaffirming Argentina's unflinching determination to abide by strict neutrality, Doctor Enrique Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister yesterday declared that Argentina's policy of neutrality remains wholly unaffected by Germany's extension of its sphere of naval warfare, the Asahi reported from Buenos Aires, states Domei.

Though the Argentine Government may be compelled by force of circumstances to prohibit the entrance of its merchantmen into waters of belligerent powers, Doctor Guinazu said there would be no change in the present shipping schedules of Argentine vessels in the absence of formal notification from Germany concerning Argentine shipping.

DA VINCI LECTURE IS SET

Italo-Japan Association Will Hold Special Event on June 29

Preceding the long-waited Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition to be held at the Industrial Hall of Ueno Park in this city, the Italo-Japan Association will remember the great artist in a special lecture meeting at 7 p.m. June 29 at the Italian Culture Society Hall, says the Miyako, according to Domei.

Yukio Yashiro, Director of the Institute of Fine Arts, will speak at the meeting under the title of "My Interest In Leonardo da Vinci" and Professor Kikuo Kojima of the Tokyo Imperial University will explain the art of the Italian genius, using lantern slides, the paper added.

PREMIER USES WEEK-END TO SEE NORTHERN AREAS

Akita, Niigata and Yamagata Provinces Surprised by Informal Inspection

Domei

YAMAGATA, June 21.—Premier General Hideki Tojo who completed his inspection tour in Akita and Niigata prefectures, left Akita Station at 11:35 a.m. arriving here at 5:03 p.m. today.

After paying respects at the Gokoku Shrine, the Premier exchanged greetings with the bereaved families of the war-dead in his own charming manner.

Later in the evening General Tojo formally addressed local officials at the assembly hall.

The Premier will stay at the Goto Hotel tonight returning to Tokyo tomorrow morning.

Premier Stops at Akita

Domei

AKITA, June 21.—In his inspection tour through Niigata, Yamagata and Akita Prefectures, Premier General Hideki Tojo stopped here last night. He left his hotel at 5 a.m. today on a "surprise inspection."

Clad in Japanese clothes, the Premier walked along the streets leisurely, looking into store windows. As he strolled along the streets he found pupils of a national school clearing the street and stopped to give them encouraging words.

Later, Premier Tojo inspected the Akita Prefectural Office, the Akita Mining Technical School and the refinery of the Teikoku Petroleum Company.

Completing his inspection here, the Premier entrained at 11:37 a.m. for Yamagata.

Kabuki Troupe Returns

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, June 21.—Kikugoro Onoe, famous Kabuki actor and his troupe which has been on a felicitation trip to Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of that country, returned here tonight, and entrained for Tokyo at 8:30 o'clock.

America to Employ Interned Japanese As Farm Laborers

United States officials disclosed on Saturday that the Government is now considering a plan for employing thousands of Japanese nationals who were forced to evacuate from the western coast of the United States as agricultural laborers with the sanction of the states where the Japanese are now interned, the Asahi reported from Buenos Aires quoting Washington dispatches, states Domei.

Egypt Defense Critical as More Positions Lost In Drive

BRITISH IN RETREAT

Domei

ROME, June 21.—In its special war communique issued today, the High Command here announced that the Italian mechanized corps, which had been sweeping eastward in the Marmarica area, has taken the enemy position of Bardia, located some 16 kilometers west of the frontier of Egypt.

Bardia Reduced

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—The German forces in North Africa have reduced Bardia, a strategic position for the defense of Egypt, 16 kilometers west of the Egyptian frontier, according to a Reuter's dispatch from Cairo quoting a field report.

Bir El Gobi Falls

Domei

BERLIN, June 21.—The German High Command issued a special announcement today that German and Italian forces are advancing eastward, chasing British forces, and have occupied Bir El Gobi.

On Egyptian Border

Strong Axis forces now are attacking British lines along the Egyptian border, which are defended by the British Eighth Army, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Lisbon, quoting Libyan front reports, received here today, states Domei.

British Surrender

Domei

ROME, June 22.—The complete occupation of Tobruk, formidable British stronghold in Libya, was revealed at noon yesterday by the High Command here in a special war bulletin.

Following the crushing by the German-Italian armies of the British forces, the British commander of the powerfully constructed fortress of Tobruk at 7 a.m. yesterday, formally offered the total surrender of the fortress to the commander of the Italian 21st Army.

The German-Italian forces, thereupon, occupied the city and harbor of Tobruk, as well as capturing approximately 25,000 prisoners, involving some officers.

Tobruk Strategic Point

The city of Tobruk, which fell before the relentless offensive of the German-Italian forces yesterday, is located some 700 kilometers to the west of the border of Egypt and a pivotal point in the Marmarica region, facing the Mediterranean Sea, states Domei.

The city, it is recalled, was brought under British sway, on January 25, last year, and since then it has been strongly fortified.

The German-Italian combined forces completely reduced the key position of Bir Hacheim, situated southwest of the occupied Tobruk, on the 11th of this month, less than 10 days after beginning their grand offensive in North Africa.

Since then, the Axis forces continued unstoppable drives and stormed into two important enemy positions, including Ain el Gorala lying west of Tobruk, and succeeded in occupying the heavily-fortified city of Tobruk just 10 days after their taking of Bir Hacheim.

U.S. NAVY ADMITS SINKING OF THREE ALLIED VESSELS

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—The United States Navy Department yesterday announced the sinking of three Allied vessels and the damaging of a fourth ship in the Atlantic, according to a Washington report received here today.

One freighter was sunk and another damaged after striking mines apparently laid by German submarines, the announcement said, adding, a small United States freighter was sunk in the Caribbean Sea and a small Nicaraguan ship was sent to the bottom off the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

Danish Ship Sunk

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The 2,405-ton Danish vessel, Orion, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea, according to information reaching here today.

The survivors, who were landed on the Swedish coast, revealed that out of the 22 members of the crew, one was killed and several injured.

WAR OPENS UP VISTA OF NEW IDEAS IN ART

Peaceful Period Is Best Time For Its Developments, Says German Officer

Special

BERLIN, June 18.—A problem as multiform as it is complicated is that of art in wartime, and neither the ancient formula "inter arm silent musae" nor its opposite can prove a satisfactory solution, states Captain Siegmund Graff in the German journal, Berliner Lokal Anzeiger.

"Art of every kind requires a peaceful period in which to develop to its full and final efflorescence and no one who devotes serious thought to the question can possibly deny the truth of this statement," he states.

"Art can mature at leisure in peacetime. This guarantees the quiet, undisturbed pursuit and completion of the selected artistic theme, a process which is consummated in the mysterious depths of creative genius, and despite the fact that it actually represents the decisive act in the growth of a work of art its procedure, motives and connections are still practically unexplained.

"The uniformity of daily life makes for that stability of soul, which is often of paramount importance not only for the resonance of the work of art but for its creation, that is to say, for the conscious or unconscious calculation of the effect it will produce.

"This, however, has its limitations. Decisive for the creation of a work of art is the artist's inner relationship to his object; in other words, the distance from which he views it.

Sense of Perspective

"To have an artist's vision is to have a sense of the perspective. To possess a feeling for style and be able to develop it is to acquire this sense of perspective.

"Everything created in art originates in this viewpoint and sense of perspective. If I stand close to an object I cannot see it. I do not see it in its totality as an artist must do when he wishes to conjure up a conception or form an image or picture visible to the eye.

"The Matterhorn, for instance, is most striking when viewed some miles away. When I cling to one of its precipices it disappears from my gaze, and I see nothing except an aesthetically uninteresting sheer wall of rocks.

"Thus, the question of art in war is primarily a question of personality, temperament and above all form. Typical of this is the history of the literature of the Great War.

"Everything written in the Great War about that holocaust is with few exceptions inadequate when judged by the standards of art. The war novel, the book on the war intended to be of a vividly descriptive nature as well as serving the purpose of interpreting events should be written after an interval of at least eight to ten years.

Dramatized on Stage

"Some 12 years after the Great War, dramas dealing with its events were first produced on the stage. We recognized the necessity of the refining influence of time in every branch of literature with one single exception; namely, the lyric.

"The lyric, too, of course requires a certain interval between its creation and the historical happenings of its theme. The lapse of time, however, is amazingly short. The very nature of lyrical poetry demands that the idea inspiring it and its expression form part of one organic process. Cases of a lyric having been written within months or even years of the event that inspired it are indeed rare. A few weeks, days or even hours will do to crystallize the artistic process. The majority of such lyrics are masterpieces of their kind.

"Mature work, the offspring of the poet's brain was born amid the clamor and noise of battle in the most terrible and bloodiest of all struggles ever entered upon by the nations of the world and which raged for four long years along the interminable fronts of Europe.

"With respect to this war, should we not expect the same of art in general as well as of the lyric? An answer to this question is to be found in the Berlin exhibition 'Painters at the Front.' Artists belonging to the propaganda company are represented here in drawings and paintings.

"There are other artists, however, men of all ranks serving with the fighting forces, who have contributed work in abundance varying with respect to technique, motives and style. The aquarelle takes its place beside sketches in pencil, charcoal drawings, oil-paintings and pastels.

Army Life Depicted

"There is depicted everything belonging to the soldiers' environment. We see the features of an artist's comrade the lone icebound waste of the wintry landscape round Narvik. One cycle of a visionary character shows 'the inferno of Dunkirk'; another picture is that of a rifleman loading his weapon. A striking exhibit is a truly monumental pastel executed on thin, cracked packing paper which the artist had had at hand out at the front, depicting two men carrying their wounded comrade back to the rear.

"As to be expected, these pictures display various capabilities and vigor of expression. They reveal impulses rather than perfection—more promise than fulfilment.

"At any rate, the exhibition plainly shows the intensity of the urge, the seriousness of the will to depict and interpret momentous happenings. It shows, too, the advance of the mobilization of German art, thanks to the propaganda units with their understanding of creative art.

You sense something of that mysterious power which makes war the father of everything. You sense war as something compelling and rousing.

Juveniles Queue Up for Bonds

Displaying the deep patriotism rampant even among Japan's tiny tots, the above photo shows national school children purchasing Patriotic Bonds, while others are acting as barkers by encouraging thrift and savings through the megaphone.

Press Comments

Monday, June 22

YOMIURI—German-Soviet Hostilities Facing New Turn

ASAHI—Second Front Question

HOCHI—One Year of German-Soviet War

German Soviet Hostilities Facing New Turn

YOMIURI—Of all the developments witnessed in the German-Soviet hostilities so far just one year since its inception, the most remarkable was the sudden change from an offensive to a defensive strategy by the German forces last December.

This defensive attitude was assumed almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which, in turn, gave the European war the scope of a world-wide affair.

Germany was placed in an advantageous position by the start of the War of Greater East Asia, however, at the same time, she was compelled to consider the fact that this new development had changed the status of the United States.

Because of this changed situation Germany had to strengthen her wartime structure. The Reich was apparently preparing during the lull in the German-Soviet hostilities for the new offensives to be staged in the near future and also for the consolidation of the home front. It was during this time, too, that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler assumed absolute power over all affairs of the Reich.

The successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia by Japan and the expulsion of Anglo-Saxon influence from East Asia, favorably affects the German campaign against the Soviets. Then there are the successive German victories won at several points on the eastern front, including Kerch and Kharkov.

The Soviet Union, who has lost the rich plains of Ukraine, is now suffering from many hardships. However, in view of the stubborn resistance put up by the Soviet forces against the Wehrmacht, it would be a grave mistake to believe that that country has lost its power to fight Germany. On the other hand, the solidarity among the Soviet fighting and home fronts is still strong, judging from foreign telegrams.

In view of that, therefore, the regular German offensive will be of more significance than what has so far been attributed to all previous offensives of the same country. The result of the expected offensive may have a direct bearing upon the whole international situation. The world might very well watch the new developments to be staged on the German-Soviet front with greater interest.

The Second Front Question

ASAHI—The question of creating a second war front somewhere in Europe, though much discussed among the leaders of Britain and the United States, has very little importance because of the scanty hope of it ever being realized in any effective way.

One cannot but doubt the sense of the enemy leaders for propagandizing their military strategy before it has been introduced. Then, there is the question: Why is the creation of a second war front, if it is as easy as propagated by them, still unrealized?

Yet, there is some significance attached to this question, as proved by the rumor that it is one of the subjects to be discussed at the Roosevelt-Churchill talks now reported under way at Washington.

Regarding the possible location of the proposed second front, it can be safely assumed that it will not be in North Africa, where the British are being defeated by the victorious Italo-German forces. Then, in considering Europe, we see that as it has been almost brought under the complete domination of the Germans, there is very little room left for the Anglo-American forces to select a suitable spot for landing their forces.

Then comes the question of the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. These theaters of war, though greatly menaced by the Axis Powers, can still be employed as a route over which the Anglo-American troops can be transported. The large number of American troops already landed on the British Isles must also be considered in this connection.

Regarding the power of the air force, reliance will be placed on this branch of the service by the American and British leaders in their intended dispatch of troops to a second front.

All in all, however, the British and American forces who have little experience of forced landings, will not succeed in their attempted project. Another reason for failure is the short hours of darkness during summer, which will prove a big handicap to the landing forces, who depend on the cover of darkness for success.

The British air forces, it is true, are now a little better than in the past, but with the present efficiency of the Royal Air Force success cannot be expected.

One Year of Soviet-German War

HOCHI—During the past year of war between Germany and Soviet Russia, the world learned many lessons by watching the progress of the hostilities.

On June 22, last year, when powerful forces of the Reich Army stormed into Soviet territory, immediately after Germany's declaration of war on the Soviet Union, the world thought that the Soviets, who had been taken by surprise, would soon surrender before the German onslaught. However, the Soviet resistance at the Stalin line was unexpectedly strong, and accordingly the world revised its first opinion in favor of the view that the Soviet resistance would last for some time.

Then came the Reich Army's effective strategy of "drilling" and "wedging" which proved so successful that the Stalin line was penetrated by the Germans in the latter part of last autumn. The Reich troops then advanced as far as some 20 miles from Moscow. All countries of the world, whether pro-Axis or not, anticipated the imminent surrender of the Soviets.

With the arrival of winter, the Reich Army, under various considerations, inclusive of that of the start of the War of Greater East Asia, decided that their offensive line in Soviet territory would remain just as it was. The world then was of the opinion that the German-Soviet war would be a prolonged affair.

With the advent of May, this year, the world was surprised again with the fierce offensive launched by the Wehrmacht against the Kerch fortress. Then followed the successful German operations at the Kharkov and Sebastopol sectors, in quick succession. Sebastopol is now reported to be on the brink of complete fall. These operations, though alarming the world with their speed and tremendous destructiveness, are very reluctantly called the regular revival of offensive on the German side.

What impresses us most when we consider the German-Soviet hostilities is the fierce offensive always assumed by the Germans while the Soviets are constantly on the defensive. It is of interest to us inasmuch as it eloquently displays the difference in the German and Soviet national spirit.

The domestic needs of the two opposing countries also plays an important role and therefore must be considered. The Soviet Union is a country to be counted among the "have" nations with her rich natural resources, while Germany, positively one of the "have-nots," is consumed with the desire to rectify the injustices imposed upon her by the Versailles Treaty and other international agreements.

HUGE SHIPPING LOSS SUFFERED BY ALLIES

Total of 4,500,000 Tons Sunk During First Half of This Year

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—According to an American source, the Allied nations lost a total of 4,500,000 tons of merchant ships in the first half of this year, which has caused heated editorial comments in British papers in regard to Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the United States.

The tone of the arguments appearing in the British papers in regard to this problem is high as British Parliament has bitterly criticized the Government for the latter's silence concerning the tonnage of sunken merchant ships of the Allied nations.

Explaining the crisis with which the Allied nations are facing with regard to merchant ships, the London Observer on June 19 stated that where as British counter-measures against German submarines are very effective on this side of the Atlantic, the United States has not yet taken any effective measures and many merchant ships have been sunk outside the eastern coast of America.

The paper further stated that the British forces on the Libyan front have been seriously affected because the Cape of Good Hope route,' the only supply-route to that front, requires enormous tonnage while the vital Murmansk route has also been seriously threatened.

Admitting this crisis, the London Times stated in its editorial of June 19 that more Allied merchant ships are being sunk by German submarines than the number being built, while more German submarines are being built than sunk.

The paper further stated that this real situation reveals the difficulty with which Britain is faced and the disappointments dominating British strategy.

SECOND FRONT ISSUE ONLY SMOKE-SCREEN

Real Objectives of Washington Talks Said to Be Concealed

Domei

BERNE, June 20.—With the Anglo-American newspapers unanimously and frantically spreading propaganda that the immediate formation of a second front in Europe is the principal aim of Premier Churchill's present visit to Washington, observers here today declared that the second front issue is only a "smoke-screen" to conceal the real objectives of the Washington talks.

Stating that the shipping scarcity and the acceleration of munitions production in the United States are the cardinal aims of the Roosevelt-Churchill talks, they pointed out that the most difficult problem now confronting the Allies at present is the scarcity of bottoms.

As the American side has admitted, they declared, the successive sinking of Allied shipping in the Atlantic has jeopardized the transport routes of the Allied countries, and the total tonnage of ships sunk during a recent week has far surpassed the combined tonnage of new ships built by the Allied countries.

They added that the repeated sinking of American ships in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean and the threat of the Japanese Forces toward Alaska, Australia and India has further aggravated the shipping shortage of the Allies.

The belated start of American munitions production has greatly disturbed the smooth supply of arms and munitions to Britain and other members of the Allied camp, they continued, and the American Board of Wartime Production is required to be immediately reorganized.

With these crucial problems confronting Britain and the United States, they concluded, it cannot be considered possible that Churchill would have taken the trouble of proceeding to Washington to talk over a fairy tale, such as the formation of a second front in Europe, with President Roosevelt.

BOND SALES BRISK

Many Sold at Stands in Sukiyabashi And Other Busy Places

The Hypothetic Bank of Tokyo is sparing no effort in disposing of its savings and national service bonds so that the proceeds obtained therefrom would reach the ¥23,000,000,000 mark.

In an eager desire to make this goal, those in charge of selling these bonds of the Bank, are said to have committed to oblivion yesterday, the Sabbath Day on which they usually choose to relax for a recreation, and to have sallied forth to the bustling centers of the Metropolis—Sukiyabashi, Ginza 7-chome, Shinjuku, Kamata, Shibuya tram car station and Asakusa Kaminari-mon—in order to dispose of one-yen, five-yen and ten-yen savings and national service bonds to the passers-by.

This drive for selling bonds to the passers-by on this Sabbath Day was no doubt launched for the sole purpose of getting them to save a part of what they would spent for merry-making or pleasure-seeking and purchase with it these bonds.

A good number of the bonds were sold by 9 a.m. Sunday. The main attraction of the day was that most of these purchasers were soldiers who were out on leave.

Keio's Professor Eastlake Denounces U.S. And Pledges Full Allegiance to Nippon

Declaring that the time has come for America to see its day of judgment, an American, Roland Eastlake, professor of the Preparatory Department of Keio University, who has spent the past 36 years in Japan, has denounced the country of his forefathers and pledged allegiance to this country, reports the Asahi, according to Domei.

Mr. Eastlake, through Dr. Shinzo Koizumi, president of the University, has applied for Japanese citizenship, and is looking forward to the day when he can truthfully call himself a Japanese, the Asahi said.

Mr. Eastlake's grandfather is no other than the famous William Clark Eastlake, who was the first to introduce European dentistry into this country exactly 82 years ago.

When questioned by the Asahi representative regarding his Japanese citizenship, Mr. Eastlake said he hoped to receive it as soon as possible, and when this legal step has been completed, he will call himself Kunitaka Tonko, the last name meaning east lake in Japanese.

Utilizing his knowledge of five languages, English, French, German, Spanish and Japanese Mr. Eastlake said he hoped he would be given the opportunity to be of some use to this country in the huge undertaking of constructing the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The father of Mr. Eastlake is Frank Eastlake who was brought to Japan when he was three years old, and marrying a Japanese lady, spent the rest of his life in this country.

Being the third generation of this extremely pro-Japanese family, Mr. Eastlake, who received a fundamental Japanese education at the Gyosei Middle School, and then after graduating from the St. Joseph College in Yokohama, studied French law at the Tokyo Imperial University, confessed to the Asahi reporter that he felt himself as being far more a Japanese than any other national.

His wife, whose father is a Swiss and mother Japanese, is one of the most active members of the neighborhood association, and the couple are known throughout the vicinity for the enthusiasm with which they work for their association.

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BRITISH AUTHORITIES ASK FOR BLACK-LIST IN EGYPT

Persons Listed Expected to Be Sent to Concentration Camp At Tor

Special

ANKARA, June 20—Indicating their early internment, the heads of police in all Egyptian provinces have, at the request of the British authorities, submitted lists of so-called undesirable elements, who might endanger public order, to the Ministry of the Interior, according to reports from Cairo.

These black-listed persons are expected to be sent to a large concentration camp at Tor, on the southern tip of Sinai Peninsula.

Some persons so listed have already been arrested, which has led to a protest by the Director-General of the Egyptian Police, Colonel Ramzay Pasha, who said that certain people taken into custody were "far too old to be able to disturb peace and order."

CHUNGKING HIT HARD BY TIGHT BLOCKADE

Chiang Finds Export of Tungsten, Antimony and Importation of Goods Impossible

Domei

LISBON, June 19.—On the basis of the Chekiang-Kiangsi operations, Japanese Forces are on the offensive all over China. As a result, the Chungking regime is threatened, according to an U.P. dispatch received here from Chungking today.

Because of the complete closure of the Burma Route, the Chungking authorities are desperately trying to get out of the sad plight.

In this connection, the U.P. dispatch reported that as Japan's economic blockade measures are strengthened and China has lost its big supply route in Central China, the Chungking authorities are trying to formulate a plan concerning self-supply of commodities.

In order to cope with the situation, the Chungking authorities lifted several weeks ago the ban on the importation of Japanese goods, but no satisfactory result was obtained because the Japanese Forces themselves checked the inflow of Japanese and other goods, the U.P. dispatch revealed.

The economic blockade being perfect, it is impossible for the Chungking authorities to export to the Allied Powers tungsten, antimony and other mineral products. Chungking is literally isolated from other parts of the world.

Despite discussions on the part of the authorities, no decision has been arrived at so far.

According to the "Industrial Mobilization" slogan suggested by the Finance Minister, the Chungking authorities want to make the most of the industrial facilities in existence to increase production of various commodities.

In view of the acute shortage in gasoline, the Chungking authorities plan to construct about six plants to manufacture motor car fuel from tung oil, the U.P. dispatch disclosed. Efforts are also being made to construct power plants and to exploit coal and iron mines.

The fact that the authorities are trying to buy cereals from farmers and big land owners compulsorily shows that food shortage is keenly felt in the country, the U.P. dispatch concluded.

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COOPERATION VOWED BY RANEE OF PINRAN

Will Walk Hand in Hand With Japanese Whatever Hardships in Store

Asahi Service

PINRAN, June 19.—"Even if our three square meals a day are reduced to two in the future, we would rather be placed under Japanese rule," declared the Ranee of Pinran, Celebes, to the Japanese Commander who arrived here recently.

Pinran is situated in the central part of a huge delta formed at the mouth of the Sadang River and is the only monarchy in Celebes which is ruled by a Ranee.

In the course of a round-table conference participated in by Japanese officers and many others, the Ranee, through her adviser, Andy Chalo, stated that she and her subjects will walk hand in hand with Japan no matter what hardships there may be in store.

Asked if there was any dissatisfaction among the native inhabitants of late, the Ranee replied in the negative, adding that due to a rich harvest foreseen for this year, there is absolutely no apprehension at all insofar as the food problem is concerned.

Inquired if there were any groundless rumors spread by the Dutch officials prior to the outbreak of the present war, Mr. Chalo said:

Dutch Propaganda Fails

"The Dutch officials reassured the safety of Celebes from Japanese invasion since Japan would naturally be strangled to death once the Anglo-American countries effected a thorough economic blockade. However, they warned against cultivating rice plants in the vicinity of the roads as such an act would aid the Japanese to quicken their advance if they should land.

"Of course, we placed full confidence in the Japanese Forces and completely ignored such a warning, and thanks to this decision, we are expecting an abundant rice yield this year."

Asked about their impression now that they have actually seen the Japanese troops, the Ranee replied that she as well as her people were firmly convinced that they could not live in happiness and contentment unless they were under Japanese rule, adding that her subjects were prepared to undergo any pains or hardships with Japan in driving out Anglo-American and Dutch influence completely.

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NEW BODY TO MANAGE TOKYO CITY ASSEMBLY

Mayor Okubo's Proposal to Form Throne Aid Organ Meets With Success

For the purpose of establishing a Yokusan (Throne Aid) City Assembly, Mayor Tomejiro Okubo invited 158 newly-elected members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly to a dinner rally Saturday afternoon, reports Domei.

Following the dinner, Tsurukichi Maruyama, Iyataka Nakaoka and Gosuke Kuwabara (recommended) conferred with 50 (non-recommended) members and proposed a new organization to manage the city assembly composed of recommended and non-recommended members, irrespective of their former political standings.

After thorough discussions, the conference accepted the proposal and appointed a preparatory committee of 35 (27 recommended and 8 non-recommended) headed by Mr. Maruyama.

The committee will meet today at 2 p.m. in the annex of the City Hall.

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NATIONAL CAMPAIGN TO OUST BRITISHERS FROM INDIA SLATED

Gandhi, Nehru Reported to Be in Complete Accord as to Britain's Withdrawal

TREACHEROUS ACT SHOWN

England Fails to Deliver Indian Wheat and Sugar Promised To People in Iran

A great campaign for the complete withdrawal of the British from India will be started in the near future by Mahatma Gandhi in accordance with the understanding reached at the Wardha conference with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress Party, the Nichi Nichi reported from Berlin Sunday, quoting a New Delhi dispatch relayed by way of Barcelona, according to Domei.

It is reported that this campaign is aimed at independence, being based on the compromise reached between the two leaders for realizing the evacuation of the British by making each member of the Congress Party persuade the British, the paper said.

However, it is also reported that British authorities have taken a serious view of the situation and are scheming to arrest Mahatma Gandhi in order to nip the matter in the bud, the journal added.

Indian Confab Slated

Domei

BERLIN, June 20.—The movement for independence and the ousting of the British from India, which has been gradually gaining in momentum since Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian Congress Party, and Mohammed Ali Jinnah, president of the All Indian Muslim League, have intimated their support to Mahatma Gandhi, is expected to reach its height during the forthcoming conference of the Indian Congress Party at Wardha on July 6.

According to a recent Bangkok dispatch by the German News Agency, Mahatma Gandhi already has called Mr. Nehru to Wardha and has given a detailed explanation of his demands to be presented to the British.

Meanwhile, the movements of the Indian Congress Party are being watched with keen interest as observers expressed their opinion that the Congress will embark upon large-scale passive resistance demonstrations again if Britain does not agree to withdraw from India and the transfer of the political and military powers to the Indians.

British Treachery

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, June 20.—Both India and Iran are greatly indignant as it has been revealed that although British authorities had taken wheat, sugar and other foodstuffs out of India for relieving the food shortage in Iran, those shipments never reached Iran and the people of Iran are left in extreme suffering due to lack of food supply.

After the British advance into Iran in August last year, British authorities declared that they would relieve the food shortage in Iran by bringing wheat, sugar and other provisions from India.

But a recent report from Ankara says that this promise had never been kept by the British authorities, and not only that they failed to deliver any food supply to the people of Iran, but also had taken away every stock of foodstuffs in Iran. Despite constant protests made by the Iranian Government, nothing has been done by the British.

It is also said that some portion of the food supply obtained in Iran is being sent to Iraq and Syria by the British and also to the Caucasus and the Black Sea region by the Soviets.

The increasing food shortage in India on the other hand has made the people of India particularly angry at the British trick of depriving them of their own food supply.

TSUKADA VISITS BANGKOK

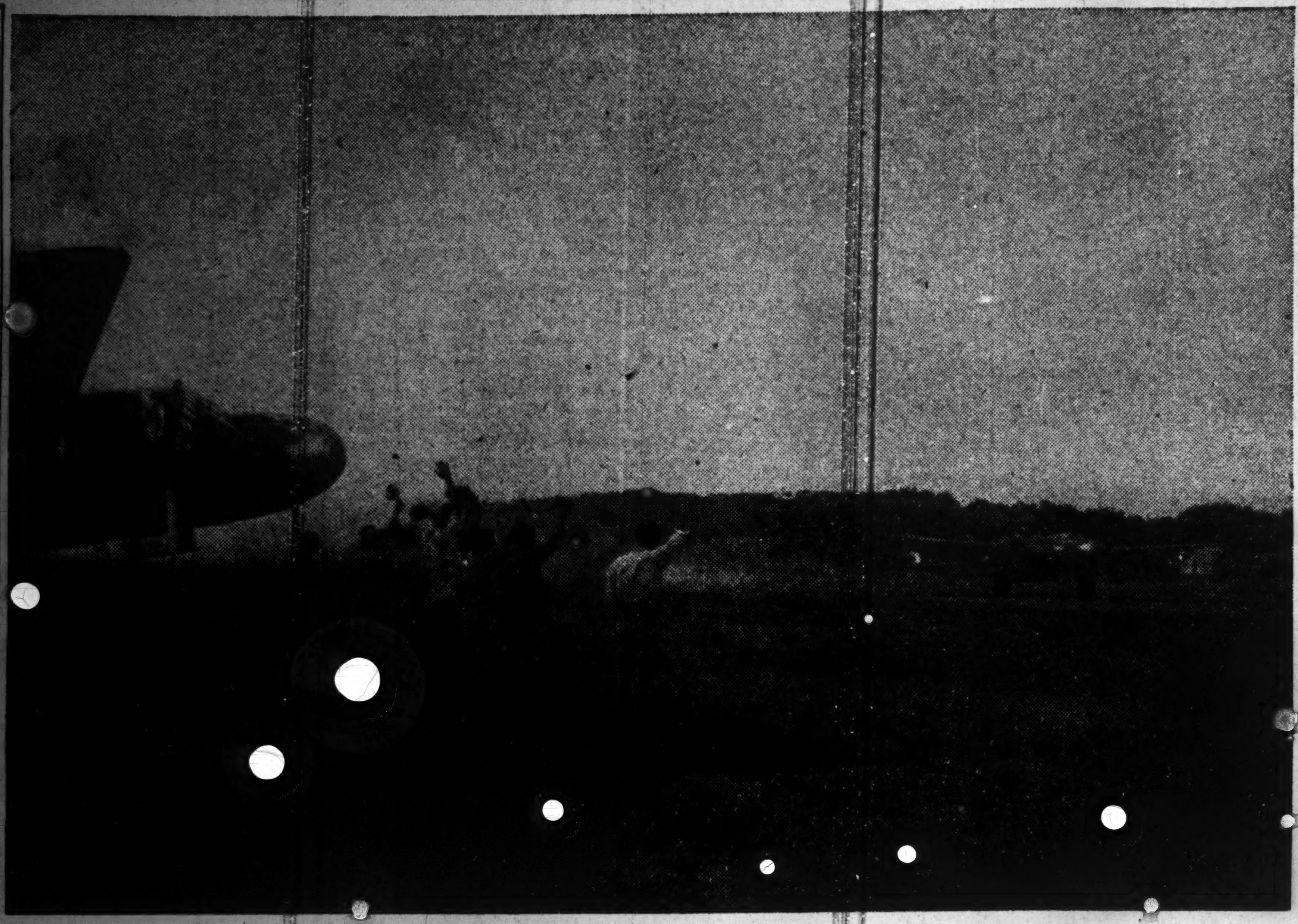
Lieutenant-General Calls on Thai Officials

Domei

BANGKOK, June 20.—Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada, Chief of the Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, arrived here by army plane at 1 p.m. June 17.

Immediately upon his arrival Lieutenant-General Tsukada visited high officials of the Thai Government to return a courtesy call which the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions received from Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayha Sena, head of the Thai Special Mission to Japan, on his way to Tokyo in the course of his visit to Japan.

Lieutenant-General Tsukada left Bangkok 11 o'clock the following morning.



JAPANESE HEAVY BOMBER RETURNS TO ○○ BASE AFTER SUCCESSFUL RAID

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

JAPAN NOW ENJOYS BIG WEALTH IN OIL

Is Rapidly Becoming One of World's Most Prominent Producing Nations

The speedy construction of Japan into one of the world's most prominent oil producing nations is reported by Naval reporter Tsujimura at Balik Papan, says the Hochi in its Sunday issue.

Balik Papan, which is in Borneo and which was one of the biggest oil producing centers in the South Pacific, is now rising up from among the debris to which the fine town had been reduced by the merciless Dutch troops prior to their withdrawal.

"Visiting this beautiful town, I can feel the birth of a new and brighter life among the native inhabitants," says Mr. Tsujimura in his graphic report. "Balik Papan, in the pre-war days was a fine town with a population of 29,000. Many of them were employed at the Dutch oil refining works on the outskirts of the town. These refining works were capitalized at 300,000,000 guilders, and the quantity of oil refined was in excess of 1,680,000 tons a year.

Wanton Destruction

"Prior to the entry of the Imperial troops into this fine and flourishing town on January 24, the Dutch army completely destroyed the refineries and oilfields belonging, together with the dwelling houses of the native inhabitants.

"The resuscitation of the town, the oil refineries and all oilfields in the neighborhood was started by the Imperial troops immediately after their entry into the town. The efforts of the Imperial troops in this connection have been considerably facilitated by the earnest cooperation of the native inhabitants who are very glad that they are no longer under the tyrannical hands of the Dutch.

"The destruction carried out by the Dutch was rather thorough and the economic resuscitation of the town appeared very difficult at first. Fortunately, however, one of the five huge electromotors, (each produce 20,000 kilowatts) was found intact, and by means of this the supply of electricity and water was quickly restored.

Restoration Pushed

"In the meantime, the restoration of the oil refineries and oilfields was started by a party of our oil experts. Since their arrival at Balik Papan, these experts have worked days and nights with the earnest cooperation of the native people, and as a result the restoration of many oil wells has already been effected. Encouraged by their success, some of our experts have set about the sinking of new oil wells. The pipes connecting the wells and refineries nearly all escaped destruction and little difficulty has been experienced in restoring them to normal order. The native inhabitants, under the guidance of our experts, are now exercising strenuous efforts for the reconstruction or repairs of factory buildings, some of which, in spite of the malignant plan of destruction carried out by the Dutch, remain almost intact. On my arrival at this fine town, the first thing that

(Continued on Page 2)

Wounded U.S. Officer Lauds Feeling of Mercy Held by Japanese Soldiers Toward Prisoners

A letter lauding the deep feeling of sympathy and mercy held by soldiers of the Imperial Army toward their prisoners was sent by a certain American sub-lieutenant from an internment camp in Bali to Senior Privates Ruikawa and Fukudome, who are attached to a certain Japanese field hospital on the same island, reports an Asahi correspondent.

The gist of the letter runs as follows:

The deep feeling of sympathy and mercy held by soldiers of the Imperial Army toward their prisoners has been indelibly engraved in my mind and will serve to be the guiding principle in framing my future life. A soldier who is really strong is one who is possessed of love and affection for others. This is a general characteristic of the Japanese soldiers and will soon be realized once one comes in contact with one.

"There is no denying the fact that I am an enemy soldier, but during the days that I lay helplessly wounded in your field hospital, I came to realize the true characteristics of the Japanese soldier. I have learned a lesson I will never forget for the rest of my life. Now my great regret is that I have no means whatever of repaying you for your kindness. But I can assure you that I am now a different man and my outlook on life has been completely changed, thanks to the treatment I received at your hands when I was in the hospital."

Turning the calendar back to the evening of February 19, that memorable evening when the island of Bali was completely occupied by the Imperial Forces, two Japanese Senior Privates, members of an ambulance corps, came across an American officer who was lying helplessly by the road side with serious burns all over his face, shoulders and chest. So severe were the burns that the American could not see at all. Touched by the sad plight of the unhappy officer, the Japanese, despite the fact that the wounded man was an enemy officer, immediately gave him first aid treatment and then carried him to a certain field hospital. There, the American was given every care that could possibly be given, the Japanese even taking turns in sitting up at night to watch over their patient.

One night the American was found sitting up in bed with tears streaming down his face. Puzzled, Private Fukudome, who had some knowledge of the English language, tried to solace him and asked: "Why do you weep?" It was some time before a reply was forthcoming, but eventually the American, in an emotional voice, said: "Please do not misunderstand me. I am not crying because of the miserable plight in which I find myself at present. It is that I am so deeply moved by the exceptional kindness I have been receiving here from you. How can I prevent tears coming into my eyes when I think of what you have done to help cure me as I have lain here helplessly. Such kindness cannot be found among American troops."

As the days went by, the American officer gradually gained strength and as he became convalescent, he was permitted to take walks along the halls of the hospital. And whenever he had the opportunity, he would always praise the Japanese for their kindness and at the same time point out the weak points of his compatriots. He was later transferred to an internment camp.

The American officer was one of the forty-five U.S. pilots who had been dispatched to Australia from America. Prior to the Imperial Forces' attack on Java, he was on scouting duty over Bandoeng when suddenly his plane developed motor trouble. He crashed and the machine burst into flames. Severely burnt, he managed to crawl out of the cock-pit but soon lost consciousness and it was then that the two kind-hearted Japanese soldiers came across him.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE BODY OF BURMA TO BE SET UP

Ten Committees for Inauguration of Organ Meet Under Dr. U. Ba Maung

Domei

RANGOON, June 20.—Ten committees for the inauguration of the Central Executive Organ of Burma, headed by Dr. U. Ba Maung, today met authorities of the Japanese Military Administration and discussed the general organization of the central and local executive organs, political matters requiring prompt attention, agricultural and traffic problems, and various other items of immediate importance.

After the meeting, the Doctor stated to the press that, without the full support of Japan, their endeavors for the establishment of the Central Executive Organ would not be successful. He concluded that they are now planning to find work for those people who lost employment due to the war.

ANTI-SOVIET FEELING MOUNTING IN BRITAIN

Strong Misgivings Revealed Since Conclusion of Pact With Moscow

Domei

VICHY, June 19.—Strong misgivings regarding developments between the Soviet Union and Britain are reflected in editorial comments in the leading papers in Britain since the conclusion of the Soviet-British Agreement, according to a Havas dispatch from Dublin reaching here today.

While the direct benefit of the military clause of the agreement is recognized by many, information reaching Dublin from London reports that the upper circles in Britain are fearful and even resentful of the spread of Communism and the possible influence of the Soviet Union over the British public after the war.

CHUNGKING APPEALS FOR MORE U.S. AID

Chiang Protests to America Giving Preference to Britain Under Assistance Plan

Anxiety and uneasiness is reigning over Chungking due to disappearance of a possibility of the arrival of any more military aid from America, says a Nanking message to the Asahi of June 20.

According to the agreement reached in April last between Chungking and Washington, an enormous quantity of arms and ammunition, including 500 planes, a large number of heavy guns and tanks with a required number of air and tank crew, besides a party of technicians for the maintenance service, were to have arrived at Chungking beginning May last.

Due to the extension of Japan's military operations to Burma, all routes of pro-Chungking supply there have been shattered to pieces, making it impossible for the Washington authorities to give any direct military assistance to the Chiang Kai-shek regime, except a small number of planes and tanks which arrived in Chungking at the beginning of May with a handful of pilots and technicians.

This was a terrible blow to the morale of the Chungking troops. In view of the grave situation, Chiang Kai-shek held a meeting of the supreme military councillors at the seat of his regime on May 30, and after explaining the serious position in which Chungking was placed due to the defeat of the allied forces in Burma, Chiang urged the necessity to send a special envoy to Washington and request the Roosevelt regime to execute quickly the military aid extension as agreed upon in April last.

Since the beginning of this month, all leading journals of Chungking are requesting in their editorials the speedy commencement of the offensive by Britain and America, especially by the latter against Japan, revealing the earnest wishes of the Chungking regime to obtain more direct aids from America and Britain.

Papers Clamor for Aid

Most of the Chungking papers are calling the attention of the Washington and the London Governments to the fact that Chungking has been fighting against Japan for these five years, and that the resistance by the Chungking troops has been the only reason why Australia and India are escaping Japan's powerful blows so far. The Chungking papers are complaining that they cannot understand why America, while extending a substantial military aid to her allies in Europe, is taking no measures to strengthen the air force of the Chungking army.

"Britain has sent 1,000 planes to the Soviet Union already," says one of the Chungking papers. "This means that Chungking is authorized to expect as much aid from America and Britain."

The Chungking regime is now mobilizing all radio stations in order to obtain more military aid from America and Britain with less delay. For instance, one broadcasting station at Chungking on June 14 broad-

(Continued on Page 2)

AMERICAN SUBMARINE SINKS SOVIET VESSEL IN PACIFIC; JAPANESE RESCUE 161 MEN

STOP PRESS

Tobruk Stronghold Falls

REICHSFUEHRER HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, June 21.—The following special war communique was issued today:

"German and Italian troops under the command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel stormed the last part of the strongly fortified fortress of Tobruk on Saturday. On Sunday morning a British officer offered to surrender the fortress to the Italian corps. The town and harbor have been occupied and 25,000 prisoners, including several generals have been taken so far. An immense quantity of arms and war materials were captured. A hot pursuit of defeated British troops in the eastern direction, toward Bardia, has also started."

FIERCE FIGHT RAGING AT SEBASTOPOL FORT

Germans Repulse Defenders' Counter-Attacks and Storm Strongholds

TERRIFIC RAIDS CONTINUE

Another Soviet Division Is Virtually Annihilated North of Kharkov

Domei

BERLIN, June 20.—Dogged fighting is still raging in the last Soviet coastal fort in the northern part of Sebastopol, and German and Rumanian troops, in the southern sector, after repulsing enemy counter-attacks, advanced and stormed several fortified heights, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, German aircraft continued successive bombing raids against various Soviet positions in and around Sebastopol, the communique said.

In the Black Sea, a German motor-torpedo boat last Thursday night reportedly sank a 3,000-ton Soviet transport off Sebastopol, while Italian motor-torpedo boats are said to have sunk a Soviet submarine and two small vessels.

One Soviet division has been encircled and virtually annihilated by German forces in the area north of Kharkov, stated the communique.

German forces in the northern sector of the eastern front have advanced at several points, it was said.

British Gunboat Sunk

Referring to the battle of Britain, the communique stated that German mine-sweepers encountered small British naval forces and sank one gunboat and one motor-torpedo boat in the English Channel, as well as damaged a number of other British motor-torpedo boats and took many prisoners.

Off the Dutch-Belgian coast, German chaser planes have shot down five British aircraft, the communique said.

British bombers are admitted to have raided several places in northwestern Germany last night. Nine of the British raiders were shot down, the communique concluded.

British Leaders Puzzled

Asahi Service

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Whether the Axis forces will attempt to occupy Tobruk or advance directly into Egypt is the subject of much speculation in London. British observers say that because of the too optimistic British reports, it is difficult to grasp the true situation.

The Daily Express said that the possibility of the Allies being able to defend Tobruk is not greater than during the former Libyan campaign. According to London papers, it is impossible for British forces to construct a new defense line in Egypt, and that the best possible course is retreat to Sollum.

The Times further says that the cause of the British defeat on the Libyan front is due to the superior German and Italian tanks, which have completely overwhelmed the

(Continued on Page 2)

NIPPON UNITS CRUSH KWANGTUNG RAIDERS

Enemy Marauders in Yuantunhu Meet Fierce Counter-Attack and Retreat

CHIANG IMPATIENT FOR AID

Chungking Denounces Empty Anglo-U.S. Promises to Send Armed Help

Domei

SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 20.—Japanese Forces in Yuantunhu, Kwangtung, last Thursday morning launched a crushing counter-attack against 2,000 enemy troops, which attempted to raid the stronghold.

About 5.30 a.m. several hundred marauders approached to within four kilometers southeast of the Japanese encampment but were immediately repulsed and retreated, leaving many dead upon the battlefield.

Meanwhile, other Japanese troops stationed at Sienshuihang near Yuantunhu, smashed an enemy attack some 30 minutes later.

Exasperated by Empty Promises

Becoming impatient with the empty Anglo-American promises to send arms and aircraft, the Chiang Kai-shek regime recently held its supreme national defense council at Chungking, according to an Asahi dispatch from Nanking quoting reliable reports reaching the city.

At the national defense council, Chiang Kai-shek, blaming the United States for not keeping promises to furnish armed assistance to Chungking, declared that his government will shortly dispatch an envoy to the United States to ask the American authorities for immediate armed assistance, the Asahi dispatch disclosed.

Meanwhile, Chungking papers, in their recent respective editorial comments, especially asked for immediate U.S. armed help to Chungking, respectively denouncing the delay of Anglo-American assistance to Chungking, the Asahi further reported.

One of the Chungking's influential journals editorially declared that the United States and Britain should urgently dispatch to Chungking aircraft and heavy guns, further adding that without Chungking's five years of resistance against Japan, India and Australia would already have been occupied by the Japanese Forces, the Asahi reported.

The Chungking journal further went on to declare that it was a big mistake on the part of the United States in not strengthening its air force in East Asia, the Asahi report concluded.

U.S. Ship Dearth Severe

Testifying to the extreme shortage of bottoms and the inability of the United States to fulfill its promises to the South American countries, only two United States vessels with a total of 7,700 tons, called at Argentine ports during May, the Hochi reported today from Buenos Aires, states Domei.

U.S.S.R. Merchant Ship Was Torpedoed Without Warning

ATTACK WAS OUTRAGEOUS

Details of Incident Reported to Moscow Government by Ambassador Sato

Domei

HSINKING, June 20.—The surviving 161 members of the crew of the Soviet merchant ship Angarstroy, 4,761 tons, victim of an outrageous attack by a United States submarine, safely arrived at Dairen today on their way home via Harbin.

While cruising somewhere in the western Pacific Ocean, the Angarstroy was torpedoed without warning by a United States submarine on an undisclosed date.

After drifting helplessly for hours over the moonless waters, 161 of the crew were rescued by a Japanese steamer.

The sorry plight of the United States Navy is plainly exposed when, after losing practically all the battleships in successive defeats, guerrilla warfare of this kind has been all they could hope for.

Together with the recent sinking of Japanese hospital ship by a United States submarine, bitter resentment is reported to have been felt in the Soviet Union.

Japanese Ship Also Attacked

One hundred and sixty-one members of the crew of the Soviet vessel Angarstroy (4,761 tons) torpedoed by an American submarine in the Western Pacific, who were rescued by a Japanese vessel, will return to their country via Manchoukuo.

According to the authorities of the Foreign Office, an American submarine torpedoed the Soviet vessel out of desperation.

When the Soviet steamer was torpedoed, a Japanese vessel sailing nearby was also attacked by an American submarine. This proves that the Soviet steamer was outrageously attacked.

Details in this connection have been reported to the Moscow Government through Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, so the authorities there are well aware of the fact.

It is likely that the mishap is the result of the hurry-scurry on the part of the American submarine. In any case, it is obvious that the United States wants to raise a barrier of discord between Japan and the Soviet Union by hook or by crook, the Foreign Office authorities concluded.

GERMANY, ITALY SHOWING GREAT INTEREST IN JAPAN

Victories of Imperial Forces Form Topic of Daily Conversations in Rome

The Germans and Italians from the highest Government officials to the man in the street, are intensely interested in Japan's national service movement, it was revealed by Fumio Tsunoda, assistant in the college of literature at the Kyoto Imperial University, who returned to Kobe today after three years of study, states Domei.

A specialist in archaeology, Mr. Tsunoda studied in various countries of Europe as an exchange student of the Ministry of Education.

Commenting on the Nazi Party, the returning archaeologist said that the spiritual strength of the party members was wonderful and that the activities of the party are being carried out under a perfectly organized system.

In Italy, he said, the enthusiasm to study things Japanese is mounting day by day and the victories of Japan's armed forces are the topic of daily conversation.

U.S. Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a small United States merchant ship has been shelled and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean Sea, according to an Associated Press dispatch received here today from Washington.

U.S., Cuba Sign Pact

Domei

LISBON, June 20.—The United States Department of State has announced that the United States and Cuba have signed a new agreement in connection with defense operations against Axis submarines and the training of American pilots in Cuba, according to a Reuter's dispatch received today from Washington.

EX-CHIANG GENERAL MAKES CONFESSION

Commander Liu Yueh Ting Says Chungking Forces Are In Poor State

BOWS TO JAPAN'S POWER

Enumerates Reasons for Futility of Allied Struggle Against Nippon

A frank confession of why he rallied to the peace-loving camp is made by Lieutenant-General Liu Yuen Ting, commander of the 3rd Division of the Chungking forces which was resisting the Yasuo Unit in the southern sectors of the Shansi Province, in a press interview following his capitulation to the Unit on June 16 with 400 of his officers and men, according to a Domei report from an undisclosed base.

The conversation which took place between Lieutenant Liu Yuen Ting and a Domei correspondent is given in the form of questions and answers as follows:

Ques. "Will you tell me something about the directing system of the Chungking army and about its consciousness regarding its resistance against the Imperial Forces?"

Ans. "As our unit is not placed under the direct supervision of the Chungking army, the consciousness of our resistance against the Imperial Forces cannot be regarded in the same light as that of the other units under direct supervision. Whenever orders come, of course we have to go into action. Generally the action which is being taken by the 24th Group may be criticized as being rather negative. Mostly all those composing this group, with the exception of a limited number of officers, neither have any knowledge of politics nor any definite idea, for they have been drafted under compulsory conscription."

Ques. "How about their wages and equipments?"

Ans. "A divisional commander gets 160 yuan, a brigadier-general 110 yuan, while a private gets 18 yuan per month, but it is not unusual to find these salaries unpaid for three or four months. Besides, as these salaries are paid in fapi notes, the actual amount that a private, for instance, can spend is about 2 yen in Central Reserve Bank notes.

Troops Poorly Equipped

"Millet is our principal diet but besides this, we are given udon (noodles) once a week. As for the food taken together with the principal diet, we do not get any meat for only vegetables are supplied.

"As for clothing, it is the general case with each to get only two uniforms, one of summer and the other for winter, all the year round. Even if they become torn or worn out, we have neither cloth nor threads with which to mend them.

"Regarding the replenishment of arms and ammunition, it is far from being sufficient. After the economic structure had been consolidated in the regions where peace and order have been restored, materials such as arms, ammunition or medicine could not be had."

Ques. "Do you have women soldiers?"

Ans. "We have none of them. Only the communist troops have them. But the officers, at an average of two out of every ten, have women keeping company with them."

Ques. "What do you think about the Chungking communist troops?"

Ans. "It may be said that they are destined to be engaged in internecine wars. Destiny has preordained that one or the other has to be killed. Frankly speaking, the Chungking communist troops should be responsible for the outbreak of the current China Affair. It may be safely said that China's undoing will be brought about in the long run if these communist troops are left to continue their destructive work in China. In this sense, we welcome the Imperial Forces' drive to exterminate troops."

Recognizes Japan's Might

Ques. "What do you think of the future development of the current War of Greater East Asia?"

Ans. "Frankly speaking, I thought at first that Japan would have to suffer defeats when forced to resist the combined forces of America, Britain and Chungking, no matter how strong it is. However, after learning of the resplendent results achieved by the Imperial Forces at the outset of the current war I realized that what I thought of Japan was wrong. Now I can figure out for myself the real fighting power of Japan. Ever since the current War of Greater East Asia broke out, the fighting spirit of the Chungking troops on all fronts is fastly waning. I am determined to contribute my whole-hearted efforts to the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Fierce Fight Raging At Sebastopol Fort

(Continued From Page 1)

British forces in every sector of battle.

The Libyan campaign will be shortly discussed in the House of Commons, and it is believed that Premier Churchill will make some statement concerning the unfavorable progress in the Libyan front.

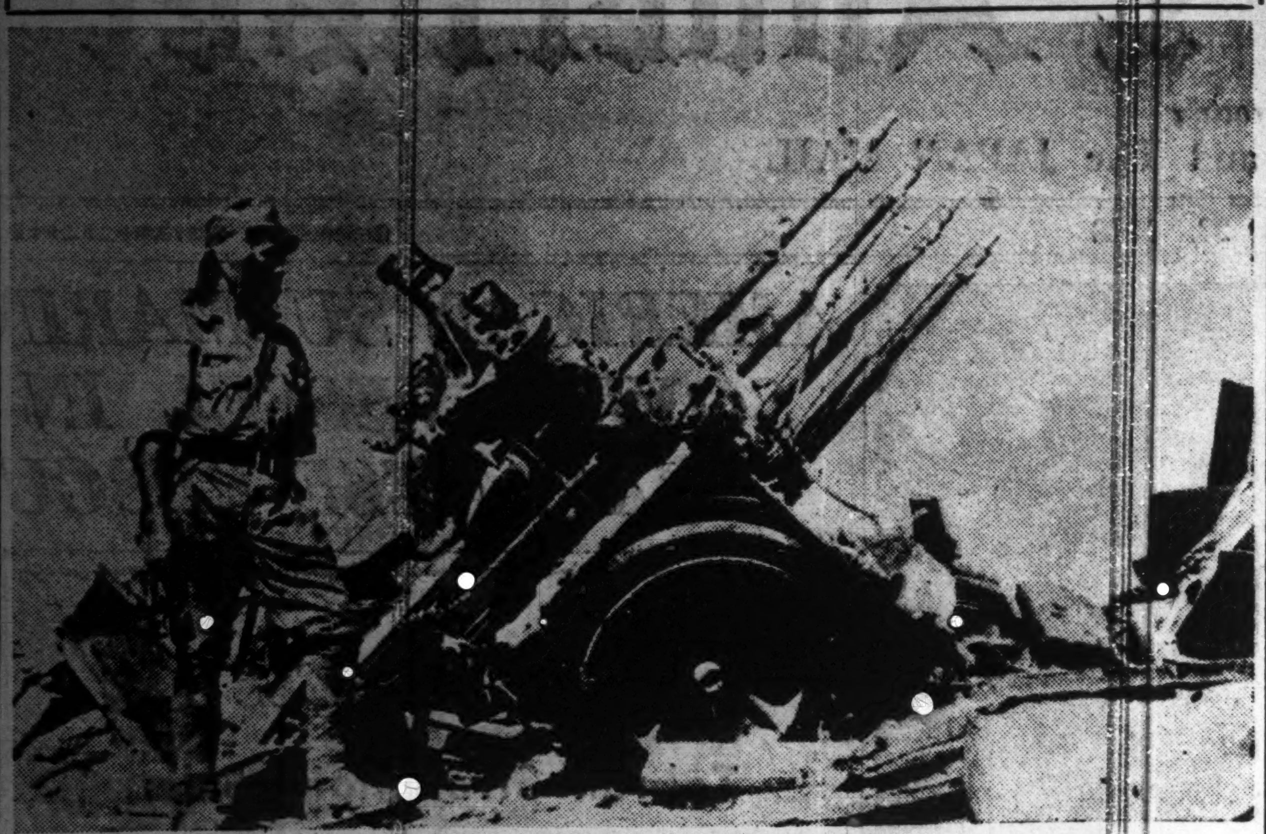
The Evening Standard severely criticized the Government for minimizing the importance of the war situation, and said that the Government should report war developments so as to enable the people to cooperate with the Government.

Advised to Evacuate

The United States Department of State announced Friday that it had advised the United States nationals in Egypt to evacuate the territory as early as possible, according to a special Nichi Nichi dispatch from Buenos Aires Sunday, states Domei.

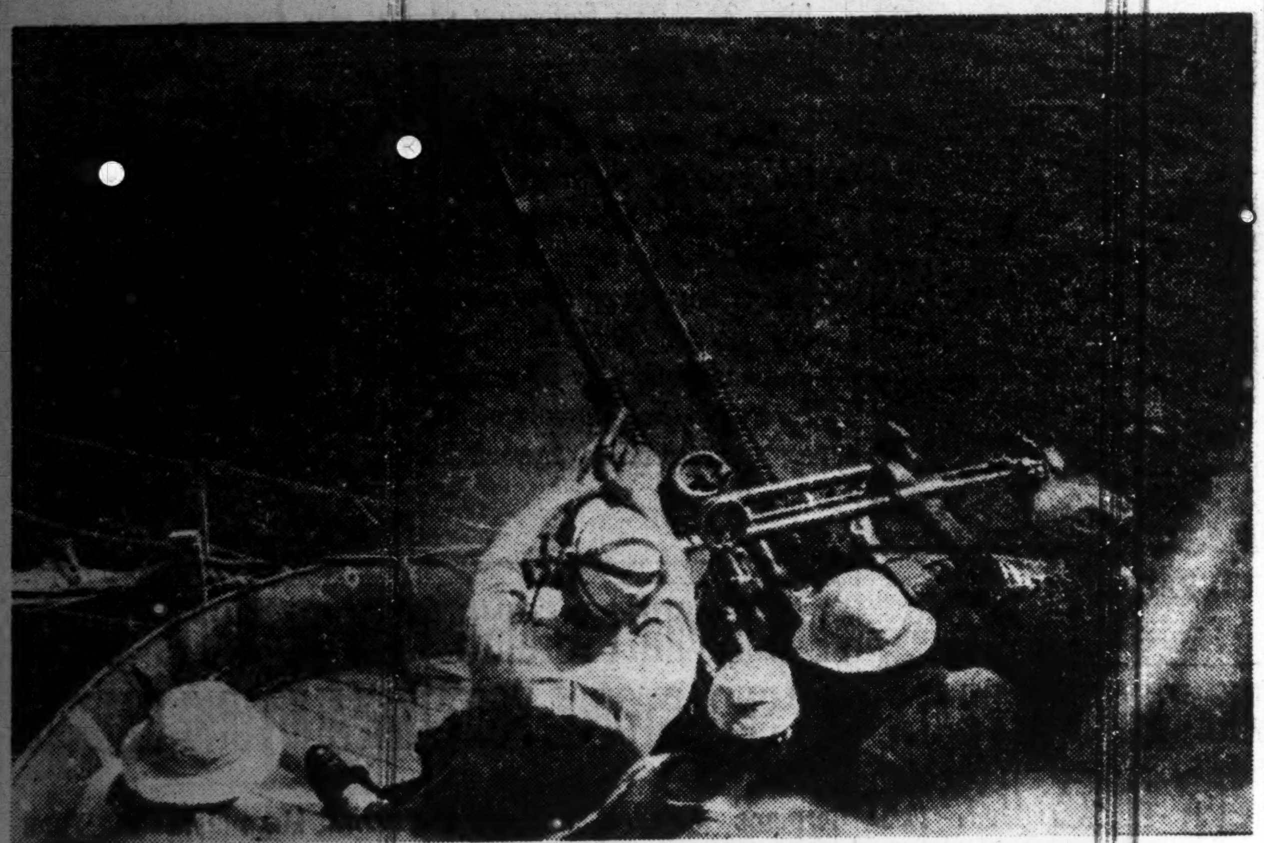
Meanwhile, observers have expressed their opinion that this latest American move has been taken in view of the critical situation in Egypt following the rapid Axis advances in North Africa, the report said.

TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS



Battered U.S. Pom-pom at Corregidor Island

(Passed by the War Ministry)



Japanese Multiple Machine-gun in Action

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

POLICY ON TOBACCO GROWN IN P.I. READY

Leaf Output Boost, Disposal of Cigars Among Questions Solved by Military

Domei

MANILA, June 20.—The Military Administration has decided on policies to be taken regarding the tobacco questions confronting the Philippines, including the disposal of cigars in stock and cultivated fields of tobacco plants.

Before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Philippines exported the greater part of its leaf-tobacco for cigars to European nations and imported cigarettes valued annually at 10,000,000 pesos from the United States to meet the domestic demand.

With the start of the war, exports to Europe ceased, followed by an accumulation of cigars in stock.

In connection with these cigars in stock, the Military Administration has decided on the policy of promoting increased consumption of cigars in the islands and their exportation to the nations in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Louder Call for Cigars

American-made cigarettes imported in the pre-war days have almost been sold out, and prices of home-made cigarettes have risen considerably due to the shortage of Virginia leaf. Under such circumstances, smokers of cigarettes in the Philippines are substituting cigars for cigarettes, which has resulted in the increase of the domestic demand for cigars.

As a measure apropos cultivators of leaf tobacco, the Military Administration has decided to have them cultivate and produce leaf for cigarettes as the soil and climate of the Philippines are ideal for the growth of this type of leaf.

There are about 172,000 acres of leaf tobacco cultivation fields in the Philippines, of which roughly 18,000 acres will be converted for the cultivation of leaf for cigarettes within the year, and 50,000 acres within the following four years.

Japan Now Enjoys Big Wealth in Oil

(Continued From Page 1)

attracted my attention was the rows of oil tanks, because I did not expect to see any that were undamaged. This shows the state of panic into which the Dutch troops were thrown at the unexpectedly speedy advance of the Imperial Forces.

"The new factories now under construction will be ready for operation from next autumn. The restoration of daily activities of the native inhabitants at large is being conducted steadily. Theaters and movie houses have reopened at several parts of the town, attracting the native inhabitants and the Japanese soldiers. News pictures are most popular among the native inhabitants and many of them are eager to learn the Japanese language as they are deeply impressed with the great power and merits of the Japanese people. It is a pleasant experience to come across native Japanese language."

RAJAH OF GOA TRIBE WILL ASSIST JAPAN

Gives a Dramatic Story of His Family Life in Celebes Island

An aged Rajah of the Goa tribe, discriminated by the Netherlanders for many years, has voluntarily offered to cooperate with the Imperial Forces in the restoration of peace and order in the Celebes Island, an Asahi correspondent reports from Macassar. The dramatic story in the Asahi follows:

Some 11 kilometers to the south of the city of Macassar is located the dwelling of the Rajah. It is a humble place where the Rajah reigned supreme over the Goa tribe many years ago.

When the Rajah fought his last battle with the Dutch invaders an episode has it that he appealed to Japan for help. However, he and all his followers were forced to capitulate and his dwelling was confiscated by the Dutch Government. He was permitted to make his humble living with small monthly allowance given by the Dutch Government. Living together with him in this dwelling was his large family consisting of his children, grandsons and great-grandsons totaling 70 in number.

The Rajah said:

"I have been molested by the Netherlanders ever since I was born. One of my brothers presented a petition for help to Japan, the great Japan which defeated Russia. My gallant brothers were killed in action when the Rotterdam fortress in Macassar was attacked by the Dutch invaders. I received a wound in my shoulders on this occasion. To tell you the truth, I have been waiting for Japan's help all the time. When the help, which we longed for, finally came we leaped with joy. Even our children were overjoyed on seeing the Imperial Forces. I immediately had all my men assemble and had them pledge allegiance to the Imperial Forces."

NO AID FOR BRITAIN, SAYS ITALIAN EDITOR

Results of Battles in Mediterranean Show Italy's Real Power, Declares Newspaperman

Domei

ROME, June 19.—Virginio Gayda, editor of the Giornale d'Italia, editorially said today that Winston Churchill's efforts to make Franklin Roosevelt fight against the Axis Powers more positively will produce no satisfactory result.

Both Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt have to be pessimistic as the past war results have been disappointing to them, the Italian editor pointed out. In the Mediterranean Sea as well as at Marmarica, British forces sustained big losses, as all British prisoners have acknowledged.

The British Government now finds it impossible to keep the sad event a secret. In a sad tone, a London radio commentator had to explain their defeats in North Africa, the noted editor said.

Italian Forces Powerful

Recent naval battles in the Mediterranean Sea have taught the British Premier and the United States President that Italian forces are powerful, Mr. Gayda stated. In spite of careful preparations and scrupulous attention on the part of the British authorities, two big convoys were smashed by Italian forces.

In Libya, despite large forces, Great Britain was severely defeated. Accordingly, the British public opinion is turning against their forces always being defeated by the Axis Powers, the editor of the Giornale d'Italia continued.

Under the existing state of things, however, the British Premier is going to ask the United States President to cooperate positively. Should the United States act positively in the Mediterranean Sea, the up shot of the matter will be exposure of the country to danger of the first magnitude, Mr. Gayda concluded.

WASEDA BEATS KEIO TO CLINCH CLASSIC

Dramatic Last Inning Rally Gives Winner 5-3 Edge Over Mita Squad

In another of those super-dramatic games which have marked their series, the Waseda nine came from behind to take a 5 to 3 decision from Keio, Sunday, at the Meiji Shrine baseball stadium, and thus winning the annual classic.

For the second consecutive day, considerable heroics, all of them thrilling to the packed stadium, featured the tilt, while Waseda again clinched the game in their final turn at bat—this time scoring four runs to turn a seemingly certain defeat into a brilliant victory.

Pitcher Yoshimura won his own game in that hectic ninth when his single with the bases loaded scored two runs for the margin of victory. He then dramatically pitched himself out of a tight hole in Keio's half of the ninth, in which the Mita nine were held at bay although they had the bases loaded.

Waseda entered the ninth inning on the short end of a 3 to 1 score. Southpaw Oshima, who had a streak of wildness in him all afternoon, started off badly by walking Nishiura. Tsuji also worked Oshima for the count of two balls and no strikes. Here Oshima was relieved by Yamamura but the rescuer pitched two more balls and Waseda had men on first and third with none away.

Kyoie was then retired third to short but Kondo laced a hit to center which scored Nishiura. Kasahara then walked and the bags were filled. Yamamura, however, could not find the plate with pinch-hitter Mori up at bat and after pitching two balls, he was relieved by Narita, the third Keio hurler.

Kondo, who was resting on second, then was caught flat-footed by Uno's clever play and Waseda's chances appeared slim with two down. However, Mori came through with a scratch hit over second which chased in another tally. Nakajima walked to fill the bags again. Yoshimura then smashed his hit over second to send in two more runs. The side was finally retired as Nishiura up for the second time poped out to third.

Keio almost pulled the game out of the fire in its half of the ninth. Pinch-hitter Nakajima singled to center to open the inning. Another pinch-hitter, Nagao, struck out but Narita took first on a walk. After Uno got life on a fielders choice, Nagara walked to fill the bags. Thus with two down, the tying run rested on second and the winning tally on first. The crowd enjoying all this hugely, clamored for action. Yoshiura, however, not a bit fazed, pitched deliberately and with the count two and three on Ohdate, ended the ball game by forcing Ohdate, to tap weakly to short, who threw out the runner by a step.

In the sixth Keio took a 3 to 1 lead when it scored three runs on two hits plus some smart base running. Uno sent across one of the tallies when he tripled down the right field foul line after Nagara had scratched a hit to second. Uno stole second and subsequently scored also while Ohdate was being thrown out second to short. Sakai, then swinging for Shimizu, hit into sure doubte play ball by tapping sharply to complete the twin killing, he went sprawling as the Keio runner slid into second. The throw went wild and another Keio man scored for the third run. The entire Waseda team protested loud and long the sliding tactics of the Keio runner at second, but as always, the umpire's decision stood, although there was considerable delay in the game before Waseda was content to continue.

Waseda then got away to a flying start in the second by jamming across a run. Kasahara opened this canto by tripling to deep center and came home on Nakajima's sacrifice fly to center.

Waseda laced out six hits while Keio connected for five. Kondo with a pair of single led the field of batters. This was Yoshimura's second triumph, he having pitched Saturday's game. Oshima was charged with the defeat.

WASEDA	AB	R	H	E
Nishiura, cf	5	1	0	0
Tsuji, 1b	3	1	1	0
Kyoie, ss	4	0	0	1
Kondo, c	5	0	2	0
Kasahara, rf	2	2	1	0
Kagawa, lf	2	0	0	0
Nakajima, 2b	2	0	0	1
Yoshimura, p	3	0	1	0
Ogawa, 3b	2	0	0	0
Mori, 2b	0	0	0	0
Yuri,	1	1	1	0
Nakajima, lf	0	0	0	0
Total	22	5	6	2

KEIO	AB	R	H	E
Uno, 3b	4	1	1	1
Nagara, 2b	4	1	1	1
Ohdate, ss	4	0	0	0
Bettoh, rf	2	0	0	0
Shimizu, c	1	0	0	0
Iwamoto, 1b	3	0	1	0
Yano, lf	4	0	1	0
Tamura, cf	3	0	0	0
Oshima, p	3	1	1	0
Sakai, c	1	0	0	0
Yamamura, p	0	0	0	0
Narita, p	0	0	0	0
Nagao	1	0	0	0
Total	30	3	5	2

Waseda .... 010 000 004—5

Keio .... 000 003 000—3

Three base hits—Kasahara, Uno.

Double play—Nakajima, Kyoie to Tsuji; Ohdate, Nagara, to Iwamoto.

Lefton Bases—Waseda 14, Keio 9.

Mussolini Meets Suner

Domei

ROME, June 20.—Premier Benito Mussolini today conferred for two hours with General Ramon Serrano Suner, visiting Spanish Foreign Minister, it was announced tonight.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, also was present at the meeting.

CHURCHILL'S VISIT CALLED MISERABLE

Comments From Various Newspapers Show Anglo-American Meeting Useless

Domei

BERLIN, June 19.—The surprise visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill to Washington is interpreted as a sign of miserable plight, in which the Allied Nations find themselves as a result of the repeated defeats on their part, in Paris, Budapest, Helsinki and in various other places of Europe, according to informations reaching here.

The visit is also interpreted as suggesting the shifting of the leadership of the Allied Nations in the execution of the war from London to Washington.

Repercussions of Winston Churchill's visit to Washington in various places of Europe are, according to D.N.B. as follows:

Paris:

Under the headline "England in Agony," the Paris Soir today pointed out that it was quite obvious that Churchill's visit to the United States was due to extremely unfavorably situation of the British forces in Libya, to the heavy shipping losses on the part of the Allied Nations in the Atlantic. The paper stated that the Prime Minister has gone to Washington in order to ask for President Roosevelt's help.

Budapest:

Today's local papers regarded Prime Minister Churchill's visit as closely connected with the establishment of a second front in Europe adding that Churchill's conference with President Roosevelt will yield no practical results.

Bucharest:

It is believed here that Prime Minister Churchill has gone to Washington in order to consolidate his own position and to ask President Roosevelt for the setting up of a second front in Europe.

Helsinki:

Local papers stated today that the British Premier's trip was a clear evidence of the panic caused by the latest defeat of the British forces in North Africa and the enormous shipping losses on the part of the Allied Nations.

Ankara:

Political circles discussing possibilities of establishing a second front in Europe as a reason of Churchill's visit, considered that these possibilities are very remote. These circles further opined that the center of the Allied leadership in politics and war was no longer London but Washington.

Buenos Aires:

A report of a Washington correspondent of the paper "Nacion" said that only the most urgent necessity could have induced Prime Minister Winston Churchill under the unfavorable circumstances to leave Britain with the heads of the British General Staff, adding that the establishment of a second front was evidently looked upon with less optimism by London than Washington.

HEALTH CAMPAIGN SLATED

People to Be Encouraged to Take More Outdoor Exercises

A nationwide health promotion movement will be conducted for 50 days from the beginning of July next by the Industrial National Service Association, says the Kokumin in its Sunday afternoon issue.

Maintenance and promotion of health among our working masses is the first requisite for boosting the productive power of our country is the firm belief of the Association.

In order to realize the purpose in view, the Association will start a campaign encouraging gymnastics, swimming, mountaineering, and other healthy, habits at various factories as well as among the family members of those factory employes, so that they may maintain their activities in full swing throughout the forthcoming hot season.

Chungking Appeals For More U.S. Aid

(Continued From Page 1)

cast the editorial of the Ta Kung Pao, demanding stronger efforts to be exercised by the allied nations to realize closer cooperation among America, Britain, Chungking and other allied nations so that they might cope with the offensive of the Axis nations which are realizing splendid successes in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The following day, or June 15, Lin Sen, an official of the Chungking regime, also broadcast his view requesting stronger cooperation to be effected among the allied nations with no further delay, which discloses the great difficulties with which the Chungking regime is confronted of late.

U.S. Negroes Blast President Roosevelt For Discrimination

Special to the Yomiuri

STOCKHOLM, June 19.—Gathering at the Madison Square Garden, New York, 18,000 Negroes held a great demonstration on June 18 against the discriminatory treatment of the Negroes, according to a United Press report reaching here from New York. Walter White, one of the leaders of the Colored People's League, spoke in substance as follows at the Madison Square Garden meeting: "In the United States, there is still a definite line drawn between the white and the colored. According to the Atlantic Magna Carta, President Roosevelt promised that the equality of all races of the world would be brought about in cooperation with Chiang Kai-shek. But in the United States, he is trying to keep his eyes closed to the discrimination against the Negroes. Before he discusses the question of equality of the people outside the United States, President Roosevelt must abolish the discrimination against the Negroes within the United States." Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, was invited to the mass meeting, but because of the atmosphere prevailing in the hall, he only said that he was not authorized to say anything about such complaints. The Negroes present were indignant at the utterance of the Mayor, and many pooh-poohed the Mayor, turning the gathering into quite a confusion.

WILL TO FIGHT LOST BY CHIANG'S TROOPS

Admitted by Chinese General Who Surrendered to Japanese on June 16

Domei

SHANSI FRONT, June 20.—The fighting spirit of the Chungking troops on all fronts have been greatly deteriorated since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, said Lieutenant-General Liu Yueting, Commander of the Third Division of Chungking's 24th Group Army, who, with 400 officers and men under his command, surrendered to the Yasuo Unit of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China on June 16 following a crashing defeat at the hands of the Japanese.

Interviewed by a Domei correspondent at a Japanese field headquarters, the vanquished general confessed that the Chungking troops, particularly those units not directly under the command of Chiang Kai-shek, have little, if any, fighting spirit, and that they were forced to fight by the order of the superiors.

Many Troops Have Grudge

He said only few high officers know anything about politics and many of the Chungking troops have grudge against the Chungking leaders for compulsorily requisitioning them.

Commenting on the salaries of officers and men of the Chungking troops, he said divisional commanders receive a monthly salary of 150 yuan, battalion commanders 110 yuan and privates 18 yuan, and the payment of salaries is often delayed by several months.

"We are paid in the old legal tender, so the privates' salary, converted into Reserve Bank note, amounts to only ¥2," he stated.

Chiang Troops Fed on Millet

According to Lieutenant-General Liu, Chungking troops are principally fed on millet with noodles served once a week while vegetables form the principal relishes.

As regards clothings, he said, most troops get along with single uniforms all the year around regardless of weather or climate.

"We have neither cloth nor strings to mend our torn uniforms," the General added.

He revealed there are no women troops in the Chungking forces, although two out of 10 officers usually take women with them to the front.

Commenting on the Communist forces of China, he said that the Communists and the regular Chungking forces are so pre-destined to kill each other, adding that the friction between the Communists and the regular army has been mounting particularly since the new Fourth Army incident last year.

Naturally, he said, the regular army rejoices over the heavy blows the Communist troops receive at the hands of the Japanese Forces in the course of Japanese mop-up campaigns.

Communists Lead China to Ruin

"It is because of the existence of the Chinese Communist Party that the China Incident broke out, and it is the Communists themselves that lead China to ruin," he opined.

Referring to the Greater East Asia War, General Liu said that they did not expect Japan to ever be able to gain such victories against the combined strength of Britain, the United States and the Chungking regime. Now, he said, that they have a different attitude toward the Japanese Forces.

"We now understand the true fighting power of Japan, and I will do my best for the construction of new and peaceful China and the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," Lieutenant-General Liu concluded.

RUBBER PRODUCTION IN SUMATRA UPPED

Organization of Planters Federation Facilitates Rehabilitation of Industry

Organization of a planters federation in the eastern parts of Sumatra Island on May 20 has speed up the rehabilitation of the rubber industry and raw rubber is already being gathered in some producing areas, Nichi Nichi's correspondent reported here today from Medan, Sumatra. The correspondent said that the federation was formed under the directorship of Yasuto Sakata with headquarters in Medan and 12 branches throughout the plantation area. The chief aim was to carry out reconstruction systematically in all agricultural fields, including production of coconaut oil, tobacco and tea.

Recalling the early efforts to Japanese experts who came in immediately after the occupation of the island by the Japanese, the correspondent revealed that reorganizers were faced with a problem of finding suitable employment for more than 250,000 rubber plantation workers who were temporarily out of jobs due to the hostilities. As rubber refineries were still out of commission at that time, full time employment was impossible for the workers so they were put on part time jobs on the plantations. However, the reporter added, the restoration of refineries was simple as the enemy had not destroyed any vital working parts but had only carried off some parts of machinery which had to be replaced. The plants are already producing a fair amount of rubber which the correspondent said, cannot be revealed now due to strategic reasons.

Commenting on the prominent position enjoyed by the rubber plantations in the past, he disclosed that the farms in the eastern parts of the island alone used to pay some 20,000,000 guilders in taxes annually—the major portion of Sumatra's tax revenue.

The largest plantation, he said, employed more than 30,000 workers and were actually little kingdoms each with its ruler and complete living facilities within the confines of the farms.

Concluding, the correspondent said that under Japanese leadership, Sumatra will actually become one of the treasure houses in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the livelihood of the inhabitants will be brightened.

4 Allied Ships Sunk

The United States Navy Department yesterday announced that four Allied vessels, including two United States, one Panamanian and one British vessel, have been sunk in the Atlantic, the Nichi Nichi reported from Buenos Aires today, quoting a Washington dispatch, states Domei.

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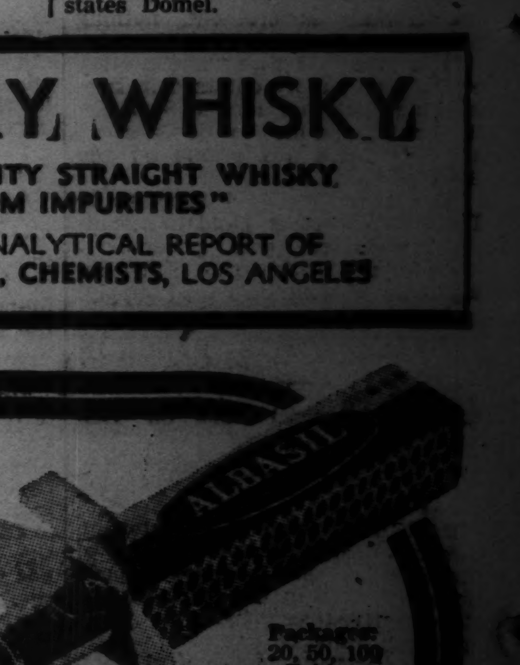

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U.S. TRYING TO GRAB WEALTH OF ALLIES

Intends to Take Over Defeated Nation's Possessions as Legacy for Aid

While calling the Axis aggressors and a menace to the peace and well-being of the world, the United States seems very anxious herself to fall heir to some of the possessions of her hard-pressed allies. This is just another form of aggression and robbery.

So writes Kazuo Ebina, former editor of the "New World," a San Francisco newspaper, in an article appearing in the June number of "Seikai Orai" magazine. The article runs as follows:

Many new things have developed since the start of the European war, which having the appearance of a prospective legacy, could not help but make America's mouth water. And especially to her helmsman, who poses as the appointed savior of all the poor victims of aggression, these prospects have appeared as quite helpful in realizing his dream of a great American empire to lord over the seven seas.

And it happened that all of these prospective countries, like Britain, France and Holland, whom America tried to befriend from the beginning of the conflict by opening up her munitions chest, had many outside possessions and colonial dependencies with an abundance of nature's riches. On these, however, she had to close her eyes out of self-respect and self-denial, but even in doing that, she could hope that some day circumstances would so developed that she could get into their shoes, and still maintain her self-esteem.

But at least these possessions and colonies were good objects of hypothecation for American investments, if not, a reward for her assistance. And should any of those countries fail to survive the war, these things would automatically fall into her hands in the form of a legacy. Such estimation was characteristic of gold-hoarding America.

As everybody knows, a huge amount of gold has flowed into America since the World War. There was very little use for this gold, so useless is it in the industrial sense that its value has become something inferior to that of lead. Came then the lofty talk of putting that gold to use in the purchase of some remote foreign colonial possession for the purpose of, for instance, segregating the American negro population. The Americans thought this investment as worthwhile, and though they did not care to make an open grabbing of any foreign property, the thought that there was nothing wrong about buying it after due dickering and paying of good money.

Appropos of American purchases of foreign possessions, let us go back a little historically. The celebrated Louisiana Purchase took place in 1803, at which time America paid to France $15,000,000 for the huge tract of land consisting of 1,000,000 square miles. Later, in 1867, she gave Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska.

This bargain can be taken as a happy incident of precedence. And this, taken in conjunction with her behavior in the current war, has some bearing on her attitude toward Britain, Soviet Russia and Chungking, as she is actually furnishing them with money and materials, as though she wanted them to fight their battles on her behalf.

Obtains Bermuda for Destroyers

Particularly with Britain, surrounding this "aid" game, America gave her 50 out-moded, run-down destroyers, for which she obtained British Jamaica and Bermuda. These were undoubtedly needed to strengthen Britain's position in the Atlantic; but the fact that the deal was put through, amply indicates America's intentions of spreading out even at the expense of her hard-pressed ally. It was the first brazen step she took to push forward her imperialistic ambition under the screen of "aid."

But in the Pacific area what game did she intend to pursue? It goes without saying that she had her eye on the Dutch possessions in the South Seas. These, of course, were necessary for her navy to keep as a base of operations against Japan. Naturally both Britain and the exiled government of Holland were willing to let her use it, using it as a bait for American participation. Moreover America needed tin and rubber, which she had to have for industries, from Malaya and the East Indies. She had to have assurance of getting these articles without interruption. Did she get that assurance?

America must have figured out whither Britain and Holland were headed, and Chungking too for that matter, before she made up her mind to cope with Japan by lining up the ABCD structure. First of all she should have made an accurate appraisal of England and her fate in this war.

Undoubtedly America hoped for a British victory and had confidence in her ability to pull through with the American aid. But it is a foregone conclusion that no matter how England comes out, if perchance in victory, the disintegration of the British Empire can no more be prevented than stemming a tidal wave. That the Union Jack can never shine in the glory of the morning sun, but will flutter in the sunset, is the consensus of opinion of even pro-British American.

British Defeat Anticipated

They thought that after the breaking up of the British Empire, her dominions would gain a complete independence, and would eventually form a sort of united states under American leadership. And it was expected that a majority of these British colonial possessions, which lacks the ability of independence, would fall into American hands in the form of a legacy.

Upon this very assumption America's two-ocean naval plan was formed. It was a plan which was drawn up in anticipation of the disappearance of the vaunted seven-sea British Navy after this war. It foretold of the fall of Britain as a naval nation.

And in this vein, when Singapore was offered for use as a common base, the Americans were overjoyed. It was not necessarily glad-tidings toward strengthening the anti-Japanese encircling movement, but rather a satisfaction for going a step farther in their imperialistic designs.

With Hongkong, about the same sort of thing must have been dreamed of. And what did America really intended to do to help Chungking? It seems she gave just a few droppings off the general aid plan to encourage Chiang's crowd to keep up their Japanese resistance.

Regarding the Dutch East Indies, their mother country has gone down completely. Would the exiled government now in London ever come back to Holland and be able to rule the country and its possessions as of yore? Even President Roosevelt himself would not think so. At least it is clear that Holland can never regain her former standing on her own hook without the aid of some other country. And such outside help was originally dependent on the Anglo-Americans, and it needs no elaboration that such a help would never be contemplated without the consideration of a due return either in actual payment or by way of a legacy. In naming a reward, however, America would not grab, say, the Dutch East Indies, outright, but would dictate the purchase price as so much for Java and so much for Sumatra. For such a deal the necessary money has been always set aside in America.

It is not hard to suppose that Mr. Roosevelt has been dreaming of the Dutch East Indies as a sort of second or third Philippines. Like Hawaii, these possessions were to be kept in the category of territories, being used all the same, however, as outposts of the vaunted American Empire. Their status is different from that of Canada, Australia, or New Zealand, which are of the same race and assimilative to the American modes of living.

Only Time Will Tell

Even with these British dominions and commonwealths, Mr. Roosevelt may have some idea, either in concrete form or in dream. But whether Canada, Australia and New Zealand will form a confederacy under American leadership after the fall of the British Empire, as already assumed, or all or either of them become a part of the United States, time only will tell. In any event it is certain that none of them can expect to get aid from America without giving back something, and it has to be tangible according to American traditions.

But all these Rooseveltian dreams seem to have been shattered with the advent of the War of Greater East Asia, accompanied by Japan's world-shocking victories. For this the Americans themselves must be grateful. Because, for the Rooseveltian idea of empire building, 130,000,000 Americans bear a heavy burden, which will break not only their own backs but also those of coming generations. They would rather have a safe and sane America than of the Rooseveltian wild fancies and non-American policy.

This shock, caused America's fond dreams by our entry into the war, may be likened to the fishing story, the teller of which got the most hand-clapping for narrating his experience of the biggest fish which ever got away from him. As Roosevelt is fond of fishing, so this upset must be the biggest fish that he ever thought he got, but lost by the gunwale.

And why the great masses of America are thankful to us can be glimpsed from the experiences they are going through in their daily living because of Roosevelt's fond dreams. The country of "Have," as America was formerly known, has fallen down now into the category of a country of having only what she has on hand, especially regarding rubber and tin.

Difficult Time in America

Because of the decrease in transportation, gasoline and oil, which were always in surplus, cannot be distributed over the whole country. On the Atlantic sea-board where important industries are located, the rationing of gasoline is three gallons a week per automobile. This is enough for a high-powered car to go only 15 miles, therefore this caused all high-powered cars to disappear from traffic.

Even with a Ford of the newest type, three gallons would not last 50 miles. This makes it impossible to commute from suburbs to industrial centers. And most of the new munitions factories are located in such places which can only be reached by automobile, and where no other means of transportation are available.

It would tax the imagination as to how many trucks are put out of action through the shortage of rubber, as these represent 35 per cent of American transportation. These trucks are mainly engaged in the conveyance of perishable foods, which are of the people's daily need.

With regard to tin, canned goods which are considered essential to the American modes of living, are fast disappearing from markets. The stock on hand will probably not last through this year. Though Bolivian tin is much heard about over the radio, the fact that Bolivia is a country without sea and that her tin has to be carried over to Peru and then transported by ship to the United States, would show the extent of difficulty involved in its acquisition.

Then there is the question of shipping this commodity. It is said that this tin is being shipped from Bolivia to Houston, Texas; but as a matter of fact the site of the Houston tin refining plant was decided upon only toward the end of last year. Though a speedy country America is known to be, it is unthinkable that this plant could have been completed so soon and put into operation.

After all is said and done, the situation sums up to this: how big is the fish that got away from Mr. Roosevelt? Viewed in a broader sense, from the historical standpoint, a great significance is attached to this Rooseveltian fishing debacle. There is no more fishing-ground left for America to seek outside the Western Hemisphere. It means, reverting to Washington's farewell warning, that America should mind her own business, strictly sticking to her original continental policy.

Press Comments

Sunday, June 21

ASAHI—Dispatch of Envoy Hirota to Thailand; New Significance of North African Campaign
YOMIURI—British Premier's Visit to Washington
NICHI NICHI—Great Drama of Propaganda

Dispatch of Envoy Hirota to Thailand

ASAHI—In April, Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, former Premier of Thailand, was sent by the Government of Thailand as the special envoy to congratulate the conclusion of the Japan-Thai alliance and the visit of the Thai special mission was quite significant in the friendly relation of the two countries.

It is for sending a return mission that the Japanese Government appointed the former Premier Koki Hirota as the Japanese Grand Envoy on a special mission to felicitate the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Alliance Treaty.

It is needless to say that the dispatch of the Grand Envoy to Thailand would serve in further improving the friendly relation existing between the two countries. Mr. Hirota is particularly qualified to fulfil such a great mission.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan and Thailand have been united as one for the excution of the war and the attainment of the great ideal of establishing a new order in East Asia. Particularly as a member of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Thailand has exerted every effort for the establishment of the desired new order, politically and economically. Then, the great confidence placed in Japan by the people of Thailand has much encouraged the people of Japan who are now fighting this great war.

The recent agreement of the yen-baht exchange rate and also the loan agreement will further contribute to the economic cooperation of the two countries.

In these senses, we expect much of the mission to be headed by Mr. Hirota, and sincerely do we desire that the Grand Envoy will successfully fulfil the great mission entrusted to him.

New Significance of North African Campaign

The headquarters of the British forces in Western Asia announced on June 19 that the main British forces operating in Libya had withdrawn to the new defense position at the Egyptian frontier. At the same time the British authorities at London seem to have realized that Britain has to give up the defense of Tobruk as the town is now within the range of German and Italian heavy artillery.

This development in Africa, together with the recent glorious naval victory shown by the Italian and German navies in the Mediterranean, means a serious defeat for the allies.

The North African operation was started in September, 1940, and although at one time the Axis forces were put in a difficult position, they have recently taken the offensive and are now pressing on Egypt.

The victory of the German and Italian forces has now a greater significance than in the past, because of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Not only were the recent damages the British forces in Africa suffered a serious blow to the allies, but also what they lost cannot be replaced. The allied forces in West Asian fronts were limited from the very beginning, and there were difficult to reinforce. Therefore, the recent heavy damage is indeed a signal blow to the British Empire and the allies.

If it happened many months before, they might have been able to send reinforcements and munitions, but now it is quite impossible, because the British Empire has today no surplus strength. The present condition of the Mediterranean does not permit safe transportation. Particularly because of the increasing unrest in India, the West Asian situation is now particularly important. The British Empire will not be able to open a second front as the Soviet Union demands.

British Premier's Visit to Washington

YOMIURI—The visit of British Premier Winston Churchill to Washington reveals in itself the suffering of the British Empire. In reporting the conclusion of the recent Soviet-British agreement we have said that it meant the British submission to the Soviet Union. The British Empire that had to submit to the Soviet Union, giving up its traditional policy of more than 20 years, is now begging the help of the United States.

The defeated British Empire is now devoting every possible effort for the defense of Australia and India. But it is obvious that losing all bases of operation, it is impossible for the British to defend India and Australia.

Stimulated by the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the independence movement is now developing actively in India. The British control of India is now coming to an end, by the attack from the outside and the independence movement within it. Furthermore the recent development in the Libyan front has also seriously threatened the British position in the Mediterranean and West Asia.

Under such circumstances, the only way left for the British Empire is dependence on the United States. Yet, it is quite doubtful whether the United States is able to give assistance to Australia and India, while opening a second front as promised to the Soviet Union. However willingly President Roosevelt might have promised, his words will be mere kite-flying.

Though Premier Winston Churchill might try to cheat the British people by securing President Roosevelt's bad promises, he will not be able to improve the present difficult situation for the British Empire.

Great Drama of Propaganda

NICHI NICHI—Though the British and American authorities are keeping the object of the present Anglo-American conference at Washington a great secret, there is no doubt whatever that the conference aims at finding some means of improving the present difficult situation for the allies.

The first Churchill-Roosevelt conference was held in August last when the German advance against the Soviet reached the peak, and their second conference was held when the British and American position in the Pacific was confronting a great political and military crisis. That is to say, the two met whenever they were placed in a desparate position.

Comparing the present situation with that prevailing at the time of the second Churchill-Roosevelt Conference held on December last, it has become much worse for the allies. Both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, the British and American influence has been defeated. Then in the Mediterranean and West Asia area, the anti-Axis front is now a step before total ruin. They are in such a desperate and uneasy position that whoever might be the Premier of the British Empire and the President of the United States, they have to sit down glumly and discuss their future steps.

In concluding the Soviet-British agreement, Premier Churchill promised to open a second front by the end of the present year, and President Roosevelt promised to send arms and munitions to the Soviets. How this agreement will be executed will be one of the important topics to be discussed at Washington.

For opening a second front, the British had to send a considerably large number of troops to the continent, and a large number of ships will be required.

To send one fully equipped soldier, at least five tons of shipping bottom is required. But the allies have no such tonnage. The German air and naval forces had already sunk 18,500,000 tons of enemy ships, and when those sunk by Japanese and Italian forces are added, the total of ships lost by the British Empire and the United States would reach easily more than 20,000,000 tons.

On the other hand the shipbuilding capacity of the two countries is only about 2,000,000 tons a year. Thus ships required for supplying England with food and war requirements alone are greatly reduced in tonnage. Thus it is quite impossible to open a second front as promised the Soviets.

President Roosevelt promised to give more arms and munitions to the Soviets, but that is also impossible because of the shortage of ships and the danger to shipping lines.

For the British Empire and the United States, the protection of their own territories require their utmost efforts. To open a second front or to send more help to the Soviets is only a paper plan.

The present Washington conference is for discussing the desired second front, but no concrete plan can be drafted. The sudden visit of Premier Churchill to Washington is to create material for sensational propaganda. British and the American people cannot be expecting much out of the present third Churchill-Roosevelt Conference.

Japan Yesterday And Today

(Continued from Page 4)

and salubrious climate, the four seasons regularly recurring, each with its generous gifts of bloom and fruitage; the soil is fertile, responsive to our spade. There is the deep-laid family system, unshaken for thousands of years, the unfailing harbor of comfort and security. Our deities have been as kind as the indulgent father so long as we are loyal subjects and filial children, unlike the Anglo-American gods who will help only those who help themseleves. We do not want to be free and independent because there is nothing to be free and independent of in the country; we are under the good shepherd who fills our every need, leading us to the still waters and green pastures. We need not wait till we go to the next world to be happy; for we are blessed as we are—so much so that we are anxious for a chance to prove our grateful heart, ready always to go forth and fight at His Majesty the Emperor's bidding, if ever the adversaries should threaten the country's honor or safety.

Contrast Striking

Such is the nature of the Japanese race, and the contrast it makes with the American picture must be striking, and naturally the qualities cherished by the two such peoples must widely differ also. We repeat again that the virtues you, Americans, prize at home are doubtless excellent and suitable to the genius of your race, but please keep them to yourselves: we have no need of them. Nay, we are willing, when again peaceful relations have been reestablished, to have you visit us as tourists, scholars, tradesmen, but not as teachers or missionaries to thrust upon our children your obnoxious American ways. Understand that yours will be as abhorrent to us as the Loyalist doctrines of British subjects had been to you once upon a time. We believe and we know that ours is an older, a kindlier and more humane and more majestic philosophy than yours has been or will ever be, unless, taught by the lessons of this fateful war, you shall have learned better manners and morals. Let there be a deep and wide chasm betwixt us, to be bridged over on your part by meek understanding and moral humility. There shall be at the bridgehead of the Pacific this warning: "No more of graceless, boastful, ignorant Americanism!"

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6 MONTHS OF WAR SAD LOSS FOR U.S.

Reich Paper Blasts Roosevelt For Deceiving Americans With Lies, Bluff

Special

BERLIN, June 20.—Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz, an organ close to the Wilhelmstrass in its editorial described the results of the first six months of the present war as "a sad balance sheet for the United States."

The paper writes:

"When Roosevelt finally succeeded in entangling his country in this new World War, his countrymen had already been deceived by a maze of lies and bluffs.

"When he had finally reached the stage of an 'open shooting war' against the Axis Powers, he boasted about the development of America's strength, which would shortly overpower his opponents in the East and in the West.

Vain Promises

"Japan was to be wiped out from the Pacific within 90 days, while the fleets of the Axis countries were to be destroyed within a short space of time in their last naval hideouts.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the false promises made on the part of the United States had resulted in the most dire consequences for a number of European countries, this did not prevent Washington from discontinuing its policy of playing off one bluff after another."

The paper then goes on to describe the defeats suffered by the United States in the last half year and continues:

"Though those tangible results—the many defeats and setbacks suffered by the United States—certainly cannot be hidden for long, quarters close to Roosevelt fed the public false statements, since the general public in America is unable to learn of the true state of affairs.

"On the one hand highly improbable and fictitious reports were dished up, and on the other the most fantastic figures were mentioned in connection with the American armament program.

Pessimism Grows

"It was Washington's aim to prevent the justified disillusionment following so many defeats to become prevalent in the United States, since wide circles in the country had already begun to view the situation with great pessimism.

"This measure on Washington's part was all the more necessary in view of the fact that the average citizen's living standards had to be lowered quite unexpectedly while his highly touted 'liberties' had to be cut down to a large extent.

"In addition lengthy conferences on post war problems were designed to create the impression that everything depended on Roosevelt to create a paradise on earth after the war, although actually, he was guilty of betraying his own country and sacrificing the American standard of living by his flagrant violation of old established American principles and rules, such as the Monroe Doctrine."

In conclusion the paper stresses that Roosevelt's balance sheet should bring home to the American people the realization that they had been plunged with utter recklessness into a war with which the United States is unable to cope.

Radio Program

Monday

Morning

6:30	Talk, "Increasing Production," by Shoji Higashiura; Recital of Ancient Japanese Poem.
7:00	Time; News; Wind Music and Trumpet solos.
8:00	National School Morning Ceremony Hour; Talk, by Hachisaburo Hirao.
9:00	Wartime Housekeeping Hour; Music.
10:00	Juvenile Hour.
11:00	National School 1st Class Hour: Music, by Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra.

Afternoon

12:20	Wartime Children Songs.
1:00	Young Women's Radio Meeting: Japan Broadcasting Chorus; Talk, "To Labor Young Women," by Natsu Kawasaki.
2:00	National School News Hour.
2:30	Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00	National School Teachers' Hour: Talk, "Modern Battle," by Major Takashi Hiragushi.

Evening

6:00	Children's Hour: News; "News From Boys Scouts."
6:30	Lecture; Music.
7:50	News From Germany.
8:00	Young Men's Radio Meeting: Chorus; Naniwabushi, by Baio Baichuken; Narration; Lecture.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 6-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0815.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata. Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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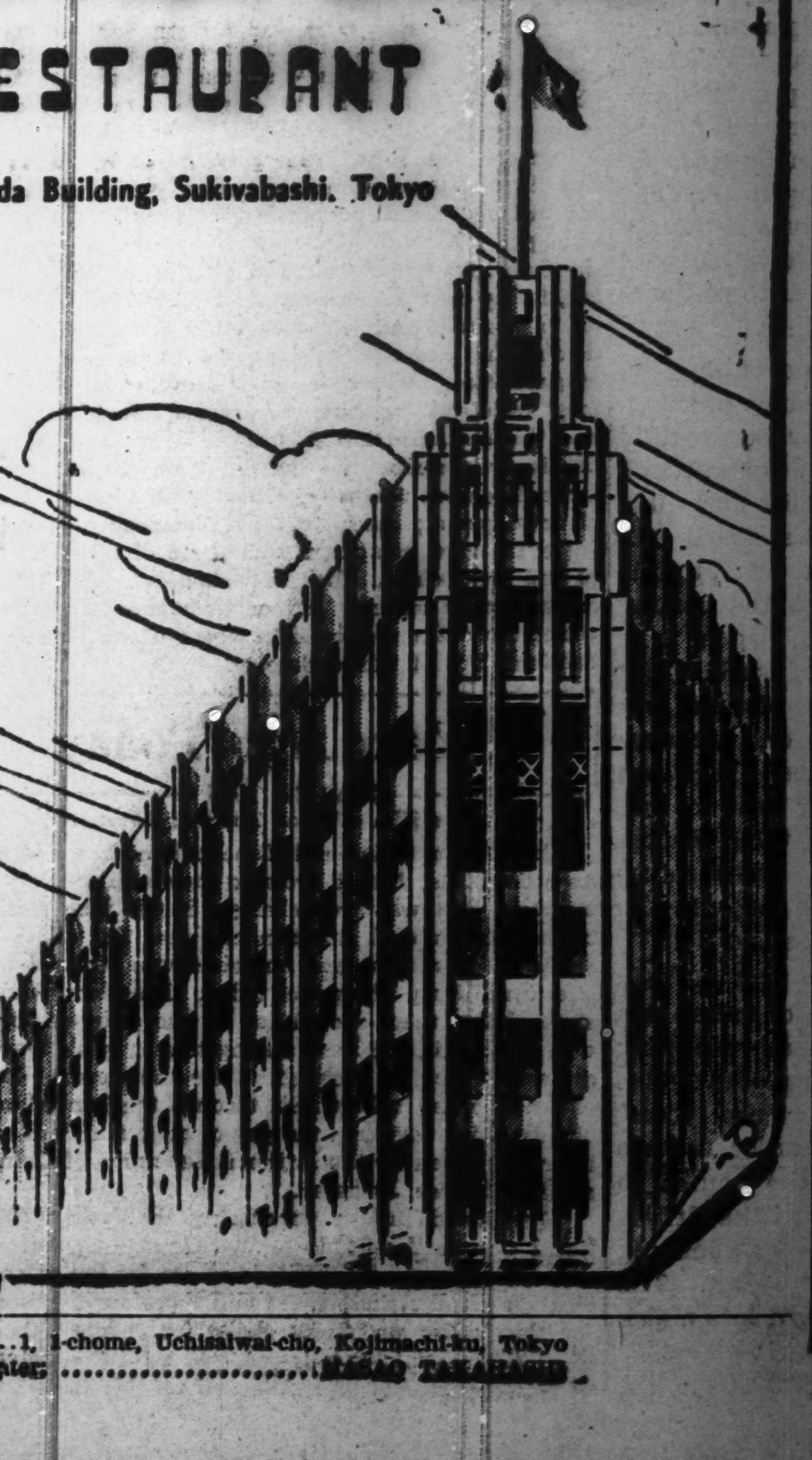

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1942

Britain's Youths and Ours

Still another link has been added by Britain to the long chain of empty promises when, in her pact with the Soviet Union, she pledged herself for a "second front" to be established before the year is out. While Britain's capacity to manufacture these promises seems inexhaustible, Mr. Churchill completely ignores the fact that his greedy forge has long been feeding upon the irreplaceable moral fibres of the British people, especially of the young generation. The ruins of Britain are likely to be found, not only among the debris of a lost battle, but also under the cascade of cinder from the forge of deceit.

That the voices of protest should be heard among the young miners of the British Isles is symbolic indeed. Among the bits of news that filter through the censorship, one can not fail to note such tidings as "young workers just out of school" actively engaged in the current wave of strikes in British mines. Unobtrusive and yet undeniably telltale, the picture of the grim, earnest young faces of these miners hangs darkly like a backdrop behind all the stage plays of British leaders, including the parliamentary turmoil which was witnessed just before the Whit Sunday recess.

The young minds behind these earnest, grim faces may not adequately fathom the dismal depth of the moral decay into which the older statesmen have fallen. They may not reason with the scholarly precision of a Laski or with the journalistic gusto of a Wells. But, then, they can feel with the haunting intensity of a Clive of Eric Knight's creation.

Slowly but surely, a realization is coming to these youthful minds that the old order has long outlived the period of its usefulness; that the profits upon which the old order thrived are no longer the dessert of Britain's coming generation; that the wave of the future will devour all laggards and continue its irresistible course; and that a complete overhauling of the British ship of state will be necessary if her future crew wish to ride the flow of a new tide. No Churchillian circumlocution can possibly dispel this predicament. Neither Eden's dash nor Sir Stafford's cajolement can distract the youths from these preoccupations. Herein is the unmistakable sign of the age, a guidepost of history.

Before the war in the Pacific, the British conservatives could still boast of their liberalism, the liberals their conservatism, and labor its moderation. All these claims accrued from the century-old scheme of profitable imperialism. But, today, after six months of war with us, the props have been irreparably knocked out from under the structure. The British youths now find themselves helplessly left to their own devices for the building of new props for the society which is to be theirs in the future.

A sedate liberal may keep on culling the nostalgia of Charles Lamb's chimney sweeper. A complacent conservative may sorrowfully dismiss the heart-broken hero of Galsworthy's Flowering Wilderness. A hedonist may cling to his niche in D. H. Lawrence's carnal den. A dilettante may still linger at Virginia Woolfe's delicatessen. But not the coming generation of British workers. Upon their shoulders is the heavy burden of working out their own destiny under and out of a lost war and a defeated empire. Their only reliance is on their will and a distant hope. Their own moral fibre alone can tie their will to that distant hope. "This above all," their wisdom whispers, "to thyself be true." They refuse to allow their moral fibres to become the fodder to feed the forge of hypocrisy.

To their youthful minds, the way out may not yet be clear. An admission of defeat in a war is a bitter pill for any self-respecting youth to swallow. But the course of events is already deciding the way for the young Britons. The sins of the old order are too numerous and too grave for the youths to atone for during this war, just as the British stampede at Dunkirk was too overwhelming for Eric Knight's young hero to halt. The British youths of today were born into a sick society. They themselves are not to blame for the ailments. When the dying must die, the issue is not how to save the dying but how to save the offspring from contamination. Such is the reality which the youths must squarely face.

At one time, Japan too was partially contaminated with the sickness of the old order. Fortunately for us, however, the Manchurian Incident of 1931 served as a rude awakening to the danger. Many were the bitter pills to swallow for a cure. Crises have been frequent and harassing. Yet, during the years that followed and through the crucial events that came one after another, we have managed to purge ourselves of most of the ailing tissues. When we as a nation hurled ourselves into the present war six months ago, we were heart and soul a fighting unit against the old order.

With a singleness of aim and free from the encumbrances of the past, our youths are inspired by their mission to build the world anew. For them, there is no talk of a second front abroad. Nor is there an annoyance of conflict at home. Our Throne has never been a hive of greed. Nor has it ever fostered a court of predatory pomp. Every one of us is like a leaf upon a family tree with the Throne as the life-giving center. No plutocratic mistletoe is allowed to sip undue nourishment. No single general strives to garner undue fruits of acclaim. The towering strength that we so proudly cherish in the national family tree does not depend on any material profit accruing from such a scheme of exploitation as has been the British practice in India. Nor does it depend on the artificial confidence in such a class monopoly as evidenced by the Primrose League.

Viewed in the light of our organic national unity, the polemic distinction between such terms as democracy and totalitarianism pales beyond recognition. Neither term has any real place in the direction of our national policy. Many old class privileges have been eradicated through the decade of our struggle against the old order. The few shreds that remain are no hindrance to our national unity. Thus, our youths of today have no other care than to do their own glorious part in carrying the war to its just conclusion. No catch phrase can shake their conviction in the righteousness of their cause.

Land of Flying Opossums

Moluccas or Spice Islands include: (1) the Moluccas proper or Ternate group, of which Halmahera is the largest and Ternate the capital; (2) the Bachian and Obi groups; (3) the Amboina group, of which Ceram (Serang) and Buru are the largest; (4) the Banda Islands (the spice or nutmeg islands par excellence); (5) the south-eastern islands, comprising Larat, Babar, etc.; and (6) the Kei Islands and the Aru Islands, of which the former are sometimes attached to the south-eastern group. The whole of Dutch New Guinea is included administratively with the Moluccas. Formerly the Moluccas were divided into two residencies, Ternate and Amboina. In 1923 these residencies were united under one Government, i.e., that of the Moluccas.

Most of the islands are mountainous, with still active volcanoes. As they lie near or under the Equator, the monsoons blowing over them are less regular, and the rainfall, of large volume throughout the year, is dependent on the height and direction of the chains. The vegetation of the small and narrow islands, all encompassed by the sea, is very luxuriant, and the products, principally nutmegs, mace, and other spices, include also copra, rice, sago, cajeput oil, damar, timber, trepang, pearls, pear-shell, shells, tortoise-shell and bird-of-paradise plumes. In the main the flora of the Moluccas is of extreme fertility, and many Australian forms are intermingled with the predominating Asiatic. The flora of New Guinea is distinctly individual to the island. Land mammals are very few. The strangely-formed babirusa of Celebes is found in the Sula isles and Buru. The little shrew, the wild pig, flying opossum and cuscus are common. Bird-life is profuse, parrots, king-fishers and doves predominating; most curious are the mound-builders, Megapodidae, and the large cassowary of Ceram; most beautiful the bird-of-paradise. New Guinea and the Aru isles are Australian in fauna. Insect life is even richer. In the gorgeous Ornithoptera butterflies have reached probably their highest state of development; the insects are remarkably beautiful even when compared with those of other parts of the archipelago. Fish and shell-fish abound in extraordinary variety. Poisonous snakes and man-eating crocodiles are found in New Guinea. The inhabitants are of mixed descent.

A Year Ago Today

June 22, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

That Japan, China and Manchoukuo should form an Axis in East Asia in order to cope with the world upheaval and whatever changes might take place in the international situation and that this alliance should remain tight and immobile was stressed by President Wang Ching-wei today. President Wang stressed that there should not be two different foreign policies in the East, adding that it is his Government policy to push ahead for the construction of a new order in East Asia through the joint effort of this Axis. This was the gist of his remarks at an interview given by the National Executive of China at the Chinese Embassy.

Questioned further concerning the Indian National Congress' attitude toward Chungking, President Wang answered: "This is an era for the emancipation of all Asiatic races and therefore the time for the Indian people to strive for independence. The Indian people, it is hoped, will avail themselves of this opportunity and shake off outside influence.

GENERAL CONDITION PREVAILING IN MADAGASCAR ISLE DESCRIBED

Island Has Four Ports and Is Dependent on France for 80 Per Cent of Her Imports and Exports

By Yutaka Tsuji
(Kokusai Hyoron)

The attention of the world was focused on the French colony of Madagascar on May 5 when Great Britain suddenly began a land, sea, and air offensive against the French naval base at Diego Suarez with a force of 20,000 men. Threatened with the loss of command over the Indian Ocean ever since the fall of Singapore and Rangoon, Great Britain, as Prime Minister Winston Churchill later admitted, made all preparations to seize Madagascar herself, while at the same time she was charging the Axis of having designs on this strategic island off the southeastern coast of Africa.

Before the British could recover from the shock of being driven out of Rangoon, their position in the Indian Ocean took a very grave turn as their navy suffered a disastrous defeat in the Bay of Bengal at the hands of the Japanese, who followed up their victory with smashing aerial raids on British military bases on the Madras coast.

To make matters worse for the British, this was followed by the establishment of the pro-Nazi Laval Cabinet in Vichy. Thus, faced with the danger of being swept out of the Indian Ocean, the British Government is believed to have resorted to this shameful act of attacking the French at Madagascar in a final desperate attempt to appease the growing clamor at home for positive offensive action.

Third Largest Island

Madagascar which is the third largest island in the world, lies off the southeastern coast of Africa and is separated from Portuguese Mozambique by the Straits of Mozambique which is 240 miles wide at its narrowest point. Many scientists believe that Madagascar was once the southwestern tip of a vast continent, now inundated, which stretched across the Indian Ocean from Ceylon. They point out that the similarity of the soil and biology of Madagascar, with that of Ceylon and the many small islands which dot the Indian Ocean, proves that Madagascar cannot be linked with the African continent despite its proximity to it.

Madagascar whose area is 230,000 square miles, stretches 975 miles from north to south, and is over 350 miles wide at its widest point. In other words, it is three times the size of Honshu, or 17 times that of Formosa. A mountain range which rises in a sheer cliff from the northeastern shores of the island culminates in the 8,800 feet Ankaratra mountain in the eastern central part of Madagascar. From here it gradually tapers down to the southeastern coastline. A great plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level covers the western portion of the island.

Population

The 1936 census revealed that there were 8,797,938 inhabitants which would correspond to an average of six persons in every square kilometer, in contrast to Japan's 180. Of this number, 98 per cent are natives, while the remaining two per cent is divided between the French who number 25,255, and other Europeans, Americans, Chinese, Indians, and Arabians who total 14,343.

Of the native population, the Malayan element is not only the most predominant, but they are the most advanced. They are called the Hovas group, and their language is accepted as a standard in almost every part of the island. In olden days, the other clans, such as the Sakalavas group whose negro affinities are pronounced, served as their slaves, and for this reason the Hovas are regarded as the upper class even today by the other natives. Highly religious, about 40 per cent of the native population profess Christianity which has remained popular ever since its introduction by English missionaries in the first half of the 19th century.

Since France took over Madagascar she did a good job in educating the Madagascans. Compulsory elementary education is in force for all native children between 8-16, and for European children from 6-14. Although most of the European students who seek a higher education usually return to their mother country, the French have established a pharmaceutical college, a technical college, and a higher school of political science to prepare the natives for minor administrative positions. These schools are located in the capital at Tanarivo, while there are several agricultural colleges in other sections of the island.

Mainly Agriculturist

The people of Madagascar are mainly engaged in agriculture and stock raising. More than 527,700 hectoliter of rice and 223,240 hectoliter of tapioca were produced in 1938. Other products in the order of their importance are coffee, corn, beans, vanilla, sugar cane, and potatoes. Eucalyptus and other medicinal barks and herbs, as well as ginger, pepper, and indigo grow wild in the jungles of central Madagascar.

There are no heavy industries although the Europeans do own sugar refining, rice hulling, canning, and soap manufacturing factories. Mining, insofar as it does not require heavy and costly equipment, is also carried out. The total value of mineral products in 1938 amounted to 50,700,000 francs, and they included granite, quartz, gold, lead, copper, manganese, plumbago, rock salt, niter, and sulphur.

The Chinese, Arabians, and Indians are engaged in small retail trade, while large business houses, including import and export firms are mostly dominated by the French and other Europeans.

Madagascar is dependent on France for 80 per cent of all her imports and exports, and the French made no special effort to develop the island resources which were not immediately required by them, in order that her colony would always be dependent on her. In return for her exports of agricultural and mineral products, Madagascar imports cotton goods petroleum, machinery, iron and steel, automobiles, cement, wheat, and coal. Almost 647,935,085 francs worth of goods or 79 per cent of her total exports went to France while her imports from her mother country amounted to 460,166,354 francs or 76 per cent of her total imports in 1938. Consequently, Madagascar's exports over imports in 1938 amounted to 216,687,000 francs.

Ports in Madagascar

Four of the main seaports on the island are Tamatave, on the east central coast, Diego Suarez at the extreme north, Majunga in the northwest and Tulear on the southwestern coast. Of these the most important is Tamatave which has a large and deep harbor protected by a natural breakwater of coral reefs about three kilometers off shore. It is the only harbor which has direct railroad connection. Except for especially large vessels, whose cargoes must be unloaded with barges, all loading and unloading is done at Tamatave's only pier. Two of the largest French shipping companies, the Messagerie Maritime, and the Chargeurs Reunis, provided regular passenger and freight service to this port which is recognized as Madagascar's import and export center.

The harbor area of Diego Suarez is large, but as it is not well sheltered, and rather shallow, it is not suitable for use throughout the year. Diego Suarez, however, has one dry dock which is 175 meters long and 17 meters wide. The harbors of Majunga and Tulear, are too shallow and all the loading and unloading is done with small boats and barges.

R. R. Facilities Poor

Madagascar's railway facilities are extremely poor. Although the island is three times the size of Honshu, the total railway mileage is only 846 kilometers, which is even less than the distance between Tokyo and Hiroshima on the Tokkaido line. Moreover, the tracks are of narrow one meter gauge, and they run slower than Tokyo's city street cars.

There are 25,860 kilometers of automobile highways on the island, but during the rainy season, only about one tenth of the roads are useable. In 1940, there was a total of 7,444 motor vehicles in use, including, 5,214 passenger cars, 2,718 trucks, and 52 buses.

There are two air mail services lines on the island itself, while the Rega Air Afrique company maintains passenger and mail service between Paris and Tananarivo once every week.

French Governor-General

The administration of the island is carried out by the French Governor-General who is assisted by an administrative council. The capital is at Tananarivo which has a population of 55,000. A special Economic Administration Council which is composed of 80 Frenchmen and 24 Madagascans handles all financial matters. This council meets once every year to discuss the annual budget and other financial problems. The Governor-General has the power to convoke a special session of this council, although there is a special committee of 8 Frenchmen and 8 Madagascans to handle all financial questions which may arise when the council is not in session.

Outside the regular district courts which handle all judicial cases involving natives, there are special cases involving Frenchmen and foreigners. There is also a labor mediation board to settle all labor disputes.

Discovered in 1500

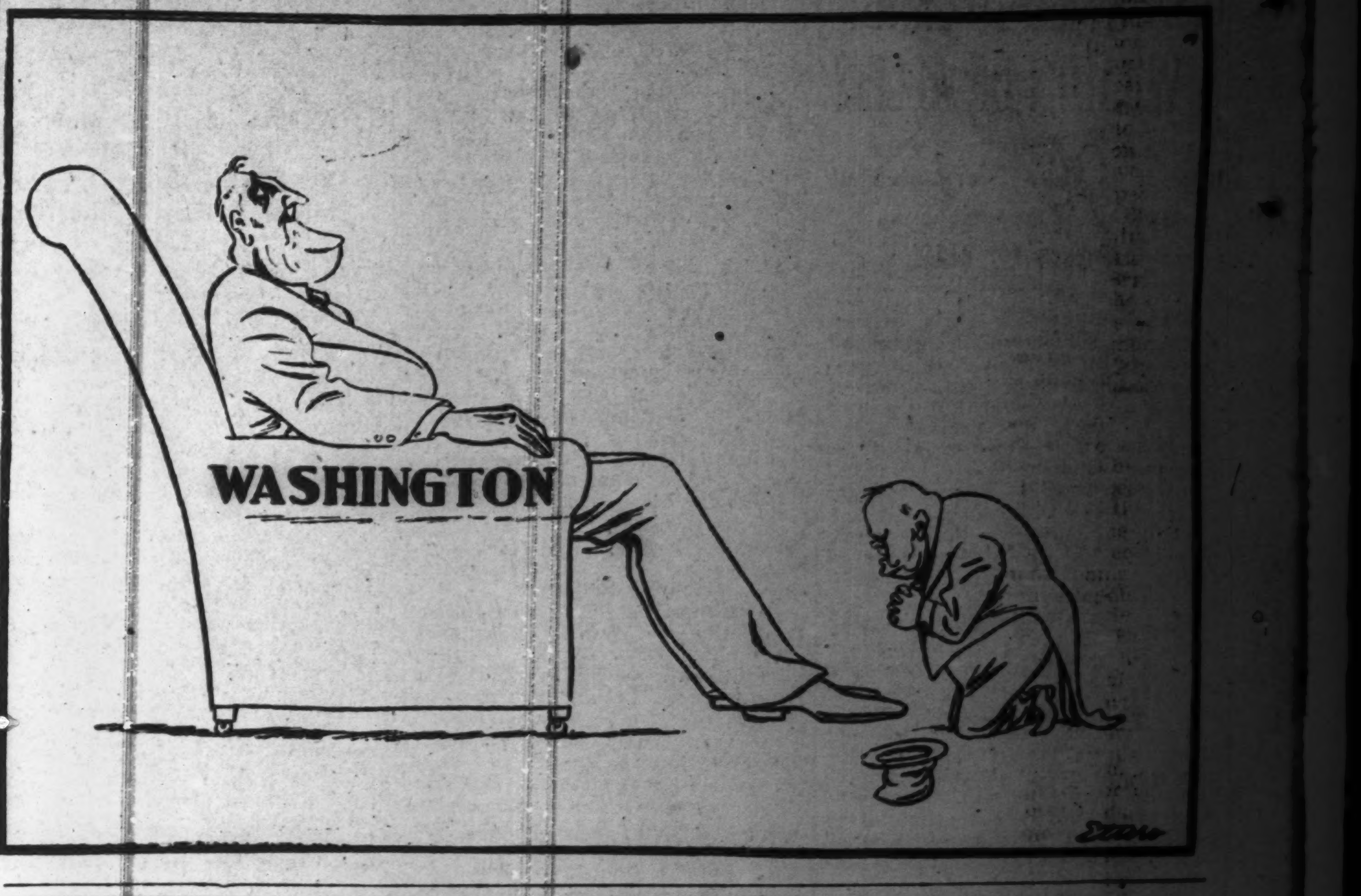
Madagascar, which today is of vital strategic importance because of its location in the Indian Ocean was first discovered in 1500 by Portugese adventurers. When the discovery was reported to the Portugese King, he immediately laid claim to it, thinking it was the island which Marco Polo had referred to earlier, and which he had called Madagascar.

The truth, however, is that although the name Madagascar has stuck with the island until the present day, Marco Polo gave that name to a section on the east African coast which he mistook to be an island.

For two centuries since the beginning of the 17th century, pirates who preyed on shipping in the Indian Ocean made their rendezvous in northern Madagascar, and later in the beginning of the 19th century, English missionaries began to arrive in numbers to preach the Christian gospel, and at the same time, to foster trade.

Prince Padama, the ruler of the powerful Hovas group, who was educated in England established many reforms and opened his realm to British influence during his reign from 1810 to 1828. However, he was poisoned in 1828 by Queen Ranavalona, and since then the French gradually increased their foothold on the island by force of arms despite the new queen's resistance.

In 1885 Great Britain and France decided among themselves that the latter should assume protectorship over Madagascar, but this was met with violent protests by the natives themselves. In 1886, however, Madagascar was officially recognized as a French colony after a war of occupation the preceding year.



JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

The American Character

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

Very admirable, even heroic, as are these qualities which had enabled the early American colonists to make their way in the new world, theirs were the characteristics of the "forsaken people" in whom religious persecution had kindled a strong desire for the freedom of faith, and who, being long maltreated and looked down upon, sneered at and laughed at, thwarted and squeezed both by their home Government and "their cousins across the ocean," had developed a fiendish determination to create by their own effort a new heaven in which all should be free, equal and independent. All the qualities since identified with the American spirit, so called, have been, as it were, the twigs and branches, offshooting from main trunk,--their fierce revolt against their tyrannical kith and kins.

American Arrogance

Their hate of restraint and repression, their individualism and spirit of laissez faire, their exuberant energy, their ambition of self-development, their impatience of discipline, subordination and obedience, their indifference to forms and ceremonies and to refinements in taste and manners, their insatiable love of money and perpetual preoccupation with it, their apotheosis of "the large scale" and O the glamorous, their disregard of genius and special training, their superficiality and superstition in moral and religious speculations, their over-confidence in their power to solve the problems of the universe extemporaneously, their hypertrophied optimism and arrogant temper in thinking and declaring they are "as good as anybody," their reckless audacity in criticizing and sermonizing their superiors in knowledge and piety, their rashness in undertaking tasks and careless haste in performing them—these are among the well-known American traits which may be traced in the good analysis to the source of their historic revolt against their homeland. All these are no doubt very excellent, if somewhat unamiable, qualities, and some of them are acknowledged by their own countrymen to be "socially disagreeable, politically dangerous, and morally deplorable." But whether we or any other people should emulate them or hoist them up as an ideal to be followed always and everywhere is altogether a different question. The Americans are a unique people, to be sure. So are the Japanese, the Germans and the Italians. The Americans are not only the newest among the great nations of the world, but a newly-rich nation whose ultimate value in the universal scheme of life has not yet been fully established. If the true test of the greatness of a nation is in its "soul," not in its material possessions, America is still in an infantile stage; it has everything to learn, must grow, instead of merely increasing in size and number, before it may teach, guide or dictate to others.

Each Nation's Destiny

Each nation has a destiny to fulfil according to its inheritances of historical, geographical and climatic nature, and Japan was not moulded in the same pattern as America was, nor are our people under the same government as are the Americans. We are a happy, contented people, proud and joyous in the August rule of His Majesty the Emperor. We enjoy a full religious freedom and have no cause to be jealous of any creed, old or new, or foreign or native. We have not in this land the common enemy in the form of savage red-Indians, nor millions of black Negroes to domineer over and enslave. The land is smiling with lovely scenery

(Continued on Page 3)

DR. BA MAW MANY YEARS AGO FORESAW BRITAIN'S DOWNFALL

Burmese Leader Is Fine Orator and Is Revered by Peasant Class in Country

By AMAR LAHIRI

Dr. Ba Maw, fair-skinned and pipe-smoking politician of Burma, is now busily engaged in organizing a stable central administration in the country in cooperation with the Japanese military authorities. He is popular among the younger generation and the agrarian community. Possessed of a remarkably attractive feature, he is always welcome at any after-dinner society. Anyone meeting him is at once impressed by his unsophisticated feeling for his countrymen.

As a politician, Dr. Ba Maw is honest. He is not highly skillful in manipulating political intrigues. When he is defeated in a political battle, he naturally becomes irritated. In 1938 on the eve of the fall of his Ministry he criticized the opposition groups as obstructing the maintenance of law and order, as they accused his Cabinet of being incapable of administering the country due to the continuance of the Indo-Burmese riots. Resenting this accusation, he used harsh words against them, with the result that, his political popularity waned. In order to tide over this difficulty, he began accusing the British bloc in the House of Representatives of interfering in the administrative setup of the country By this two-faced political hastiness he facilitated the passing of a non-confidence motion against his Ministry with the full support of the British bloc.

Is an Orator

But the hard school of experience has taught him many lessons. The most important one is that he has mastered the technique of swaying public mind by elocution. It would not be incorrect to say that at present he is the best public speaker in Burma. He has a thunderous voice and punctuates his sentences with emotional outbursts. This appeals to the sentimental nature of the Burmans. Dr. Ba Maw is not only an orator in Burmese, but also in English.

Early in 1938 when I was coming to Japan, I went to his office in the Burma Secretariate for a final interview. Premier Ba Maw told me that I am exceedingly lucky to visit Japan. He then asked me several questions in connection with party politics of his opposition groups and finally added: "You know, I have always cherished the desire of visiting Japan. I think, if Burma is going to be a worthy nation of Asia, it must cultivate friendship with Japan, with Japan's help, political and industrial, we could reorientate our country. I am convinced that the British Empire is doomed. My intuition tells me that for the purpose of terminating the China Affair, Japan shall have to strike at Britain in Burma and Malaya, and then, will come our opportunity."

That his intuition was correct has been proven now. He has grasped the opportunity given by Japan to reorientate his country. Dr. Ba Maw has always been an admirer of Japan. Although he was educated in England and France, he has never surrendered the spirit of the Orient. This is clearly reflected in the life he leads. He is a Christian, but participates in all Buddhist rituals and festivals like a true Buddhist. He is very popular among the Buddhist priest class. In fact, his political life started with the support of some high Buddhist priests.

Two Camps

When the question of Burma's separation from India was strongly advocated in 1932-33, he along with U Chit Hlaing, doyen of Burmese politicians, opposed that move and formed an anti-separationist party. This stand of his divided the Burmese people into two camps—separation and anti-separation. The former group was led by U Ba Pe and a number of influential politicians, while the latter party was under the control of U Chit Hlaing and Dr. Ba Maw. Surrendering his lucrative practice as a barrister, Dr. Ba Maw entered the political arena as a champion of peasantry and workers. Subsequently, disassociating himself from the U Chit Hlaing group, he started to organize his own party with the support of certain influential priest sections and young nationalists. The result was that when the round-table conferences were held to discuss constitutional reforms for Burma, he had to be selected by Britain as a delegate to those deliberations. Later on during the discussions of the Joint Parliamentary Committee he strongly asserted his viewpoints and boldly told Lord Lothian, then Chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, to give the Burmans the privilege to formulate their own political system.

When the separated Constitution of Burma effective from April 1, 1937, was made known I again met him. He said that although he could not accept this Britain-made political fabric, it would be wrong for him to remain outside it at this time when political opportunism was rampant. He stated: "If we do not use this new machinery for our purpose, we would be giving Britain an additional chance to rule us for a longer duration. Therefore, we must try to wreck it from within. This means that we must form the new Constitutional Government for our own benefit."

Far-Sighted Leader

The far-sightedness of Dr. Ba Maw was clearly revealed when he formed the first Coalition Government under the new Constitution. At the outset he declared that the Government must endeavor to improve the land and fiscal conditions of the country. So he appointed land and fiscal committees to submit their recommendations to his Cabinet. He then participated in the first Imperial Conference in London as an equal to the Prime Ministers of British dominions. Thereafter he granted partial remission of the capitation and village income taxes, ordering their final abolition within a few years. By this move he endeared himself to the peasantry which forms the bulk of the Burmese nation. Then to satisfy the demands of the radical nationalists he succeeded in securing British assent for the release of the Tharawaddy Rebellion prisoners. After that he changed the designation of "Chief Minister of Burma" to that of Premier of Burma.

Freedom Bloc

The main effect of these activities of Dr. Ba Maw was that the nation began to take a keen interest in all administrative affairs. Furthermore, his policy of wrecking the Constitution succeeded in part because he wrested new rights for the Parliamentary Government conducive to the interest of the people. Soon after the outbreak of the European war in September, 1939, he along with other radical political groups, particularly the Thakin party, formed the Burma Freedom Bloc, which demanded the right to organize home defense separate from Britain, agitating simultaneously for political independence of the nation. In view of this turn in the situation, Dr. Ba Maw was incarcerated along with other primemovers of the Burma Freedom Bloc.

No sooner had the Japanese Army started advancing into Burma, the members of the Burma Freedom Bloc and the Burma for Burmans League extended their cooperation to the Japanese Forces. This ultimately resulted in the formation of the Burma Independent Army which is now collaborating with the Japanese troops in all sectors. The rescue of Dr. Ba Maw and then entrusting him with the task of heading the new administration in the country will no doubt go a long way to initiate a new harmony in Burma. In this connection, it should be noted that Dr. Ba Maw has always advocated Asiatic unity—an urge which in his earlier political life prompted him to oppose the separation of Burma from India. Today he is advocating the same doctrine to establish indivisible relations between Japan and Burma.